

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

VOL. V.

MARCH, 1915

NUMBER 3

Suggestions For Hunting Wolves

By C. G. POOLE AND C. J. BAYER, WOLF HUNTERS

THE Gray or Lobo wolf (*Canis occidentalis*) is undoubtedly the most destructive of all the predatory animals native to the western states, and it is only by a systematic warfare waged upon them each year that their numbers are kept down to an extent which permits profitable stock-raising in many communities.

They are particularly sagacious, wily, and hard to capture after maturity, and the results of years of experience show that the most practical way of exterminating them in any locality is to capture and kill the pups

in the spring soon after they are born, rather than to delay action until they are old enough to leave their dens and scatter over the country. Even this system requires considerable knowledge of the habits of the animals themselves and a thorough familiarity with the country which they infest, and where they are in the habit of denning.

A hit or miss system of hunting wolf dens is expensive and productive of little or no results. In fact it does more harm than good since it only tends to make the animals more wary and cunning when they learn that they are being hunted. It is essential to know the character of the country in which the wolves den; the time the pups are born and when they may be found within their dens; the best time of day to approach the dens with the chance of finding one or both of the old wolves as well as the pups, thus securing a possible chance of exterminating the whole family. It is always well to make a study of the surround-

ings of the den when found, noting carefully the different runways and means of escape from the vicinity of the den; the cover that is afforded an animal in getting away from the locality and the open spots through which they are reasonably certain to pass; the direction of prevailing winds; and the character of distant country which naturally will afford the best protection in hiding from the hunter if they get away. Particularly should the various approaches to the den be studied since, if extreme caution is used in approaching the den early in the morning, it is

will be found on southern exposures and above the general level of the surrounding country. Canyons or deep gulches with rim rock at the top and with sagebrush or aspen on the slopes extending from the foot of such cliffs toward the bottom of the canyon or gulch, appear to be favorite places for denning, especially if the formation be sandstone with holes or caves under the rim which may be enlarged to suit the convenience of the wolf desiring to use it. In many localities tiers or terraces of sandstone ledges occur which are favorite places since the snow melts quickly from the ground and rock in front of the den, due to radiation, affording excellent level places for the old wolves to lie and sun themselves and for the pups to play before they are old enough to leave the immediate vicinity of the den.

Caves and holes protected from the sight of anyone who may come near the locality by a light growth of aspen in front of the entrance seem to be their favorite places. If no caves are available, holes are sometimes dug under the roots of large trees and at the base of ledges, generally in some small sagebrush basin on a south hillside. These holes run underground from six to ten feet, the first four or five feet being straight with an abrupt turn into a chamber large enough for the old wolf to lie in and turn around.

When the whelping season arrives a patrol of the foothills should be made, keeping upon high points and ridges along the edge of the first belt of timber, or if lower down, angling so as to



THE OLD WOLF SHOT AND HELPLESS.

a fairly safe assumption that the she wolf will be within the den or lying just outside with a good chance of the dog being close by, especially if he is fairly old. This being the case, one or both may be shot.

If this system is impracticable for any reason, then the knowledge of the various runways will give an opportunity to formulate some plan to intercept, or at least so station your men that one or more can get shots at the animals as they leave the vicinity of the den when they find they are being molested.

With few, if any exceptions, dens

cut all tracks that may follow up gulches, canyons, or upon the open hillsides. Undoubtedly the proper time is as early in the morning as is possible after a snow fall. If the first morning does not produce results, the second should, if there are dens in the locality, since it may be possible that the old wolf may not forage any until the second night. They generally go to the nearest bunches of stock below the den, make their kill during the early morning hours and return to the den about daylight. In order to trace them effectively, the tracks should be followed before they have had time to melt away in the morning sun which is apt to happen quickly at that season of the year.

When the hunter has reached a point on the wolf's trail where he believes from the lay of the country that the den is not far away, he should leave the trail and go to some point of vantage where he can overlook the surrounding country, being careful to keep out of sight, and taking particular pains to keep the wind in his face from the direction in which he believes the den to be located. Careful scanning of the locality through field glasses will probably reveal the den, or possibly one or both of the old wolves. The numerous tracks that will always show leading to and from the den will satisfy the hunter that it is there, and by careful scrutiny he will be able almost instinctively to locate the den even if he sees no sign of life.

Once the den itself is located the method of approach heretofore outlined may be followed with good chances of success. If it is seen that the den is too small for a man to enter, it is advisable to cut a slender green pole and fasten it to a gaff hook (to be described later).

Approach the den quietly and you are very likely to catch one or more of the pups before they run to the far end of the hole. In case they do this and do not return of their own accord, they may nearly always be coaxed within reach by imitating the whine of a dog, varying the intensity of the sound as the pups approach or retreat.

Care must be taken to keep out of sight, however, and not allow any more of the human scent to penetrate the den than is possible, for young as they are they have an instinctive fear of the human scent and retreat from it in all



A TYPICAL WOLF DEN.

cases. Complete silence while keeping a careful watch of the hole within easy reach may also produce results. If one method fails, the other should be tried. If it becomes necessary to crawl into the den to get the pups, it will be necessary first to determine absolutely



WOLF PUP BROUGHT OUT WITH THE HOOK.

whether or not the old one is within. Obviously the den should not be entered if she is in it, but steps should be taken to make her come out. Generally this is easily done, as she will come out of her own accord in nine cases

out of ten and may be shot as she emerges. In case she refuses to come out she may be smoked or pulled out by gaffing her the same as the pups, although this is a somewhat difficult and possibly dangerous undertaking.

If she is not within the den, little attention need be paid to her until the pups are all out, when her capture can as a rule be accomplished, especially if she is an old wolf, by the following method: In each litter there is usually a runt which, though small in size, is exceptionally large in lung capacity. When captured he together with others should be taken to a point near the den where there is a clear range for sound to travel, but screened from sight. Take the runt, and the other pups if necessary, pinch them, shake them, or anything that may be necessary to make them whine, yelp and cry. The louder the better. This may induce the rest of the pups to cry, the more of it the better. Unless seriously alarmed the old wolf will not be far away. It might be well to say here that if the hunters are not sure of getting her under the first plan, it is better to let her go temporarily without shooting, with the idea of carrying out the plan now being described. She will soon answer the cry of the pups with barks and howls. When this happens, renewed efforts should be made to increase the volume of the pups' cries, and it is reasonably certain that within a very short time the old wolf will come rapidly within shooting distance and possibly she will charge. This has happened to the writers and will work more times than it will fail.

The following tools and accessories for getting pups out of dens are essential for good work, and ordinarily are all that are required. A short-handled shovel, a short steel bar, an electric flashlight, and a hook for catching and pulling out the pups. A couple of No. 4 traps should also be taken, since much may be accomplished with them at times. A large bright colored cloth should be included to flag or mark the entrance to the den if it becomes necessary to seal it up and leave it for

a night. However, a gunny sack, saddle blanket or piece of clothing will answer the purpose, but the cloth takes up little room and being for that purpose can be used without inconveniencing the hunter in any way. Also a few feet of small copper wire should be taken to fasten the hook to its handle. A very satisfactory hook of the following description has been used by the writers for several years:

A hay or manure fork tine is shaped and barbed like a fish hook, from four to six inches over all, the hook being from one to two inches from the crueve to the point. This point must be tempered so that it will be neither too soft nor too hard, in order to stand raking along the rocks without injuring the point materially. It must be filed thin with the point sharp and keen as a

much inferior to an electric flashlight which costs little, and the satisfaction in using one will more than warrant the cost since it gives a powerful light in the den, emits no odor, and will not go out until you want it to. The odor of candles and matches combined with the wolf smell in the dens has a very nauseating effect.

There may be cases where it will be necessary to use dynamite in order to get the pups, but such cases are rare, and this method should not be resorted to unless absolutely necessary, on account of its danger. The uses to which the shovel and bar may be put are obvious and need no explanation.

The successful use of the gaff hook will require some care, but a little common sense and experience will soon show the hunter how to obtain the

happens, or when it is uncertain whether or not all of them have been captured. They are sure to come to the mouth of the den during the night hunting the old wolf, and if reasonable care is taken they will almost invariably get into the traps.

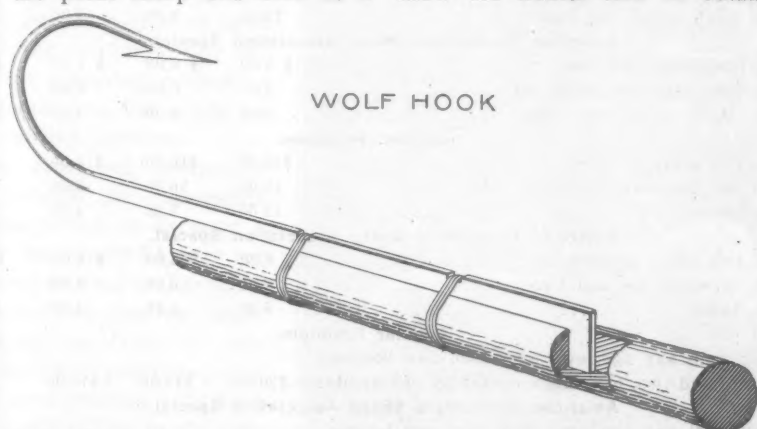
It is scarcely necessary to state that any and all of the animals captured should be disposed of in a manner that will assure their never doing any damage. Killing them immediately is the best plan, but they may be shipped out of the country to museums or parks upon request. They should never pass into the hands of local residents for pets or experiment as there is always a possibility of their regaining their freedom. They are too great a menace to the safety of the stock industry to allow any chance to be taken, to say nothing of the expense and hardships entailed in the work of exterminating them.

Do not crowd into a wolf hole unless you can go in and have sufficient room to turn around and come out head first. Frequently it is very easy to enter a den which is very narrow, but when returning backwards the clothing catches on the rocks, making it very difficult to get out. Also in trying to get out this way considerable dirt is stirred up which makes it very disagreeable and often results in choking.

Be sure that the old wolf is not in the hole before entering. Do not use matches in a dark hole—the fumes from the match combined with the bad air in such places may cause violent sickness, and possibly asphyxiation. Be sure that all avenues of egress are securely stopped up, except the one that is being used to work from. Do not shoot while you are in the den unless your ears are plugged with cotton.

In case you are bitten by a wolf, cleanse the wound thoroughly with a strong antiseptic wash and go to a doctor as soon as possible. A wolf bite may be fully as dangerous as that of a rattlesnake.

And finally: Do not desist from the work of cleaning out the den until you



WOLF HOOK

needle, and the point of the barb the same. The end of the shank should be turned to have a projection of from half an inch to an inch, at right angles to the shank and opposite to the crueve of the hook, flattened and filed sharp like a knife blade, this to be driven into the stick which is to be used as a handle. This handle should have a certain amount of elasticity as well as strength, and such sticks may in nearly all cases be secured in the immediate vicinity of the den. A green birch, elder, aspen, or lodge pole pine of small size may be used, also a dry willow well seasoned and of proper size will answer very well. Its length will depend upon the depth of the hole and the number of turns in it.

Candles can be used but they are

best results and will be of more value than pages of explanation.

The traps may answer a dual purpose: Where the den is to be sealed over night, there are two uses to which they may be put. One, which seldom works favorably, is setting the traps as advantageously as possible outside the den at points where it is reasonable to assume the old wolf may come, trusting to luck that she may blunder into one of the traps. However, this is extremely doubtful. The other, a highly successful scheme, is to set the traps in the den, covering them lightly with the dirt that is there and clogging them. This method is especially valuable when conditions within the den are such that it is impossible to hook one or more of the pups, which often

know positively that you have all the pups that are in it.

If this work is carried on each spring in a thorough manner it will eventually result in all the wolves in a certain locality leaving, and years may elapse before they will do more than pass through.

The mating season for wolves is generally during the month of February, sometimes during the latter part of January, and the period of gestation from thirty to forty days. The pups may be born any time from the first of March to April 10, and any time during these two months is propitious for hunting dens.

NO WOOL SOLD IN SOUTH DAKOTA

The woolgrowers of South Dakota are sitting tight and no contracts for wool sales had been made up to February 24th.

An effort has been made by the Commercial club of Belle Fourche to make that city a better market for wool and most of the growers have signed an agreement to hold their wool until shearing time. It is doubtful if much contracting is done prior to that date.

Weather conditions have not been the best in many parts of the range districts of South Dakota. There has been a considerable amount of heavy snow, and on account of alternate thawing and freezing it has become badly crusted. However, most owners had provided plenty of feed and no serious losses have been reported yet nor do we anticipate any. The wool clip is in fine condition.

F. R. COCK, South Dakota.

PREMIUMS AT THE SALT LAKE SHEEP SHOW.

While it is a little early to announce definitely the premiums that will be given at the Salt Lake Sheep Show, we are able to announce that the following premiums have been decided on for Hampshires. Under the heading of regular premiums is the amount that

is to be given by the Salt Lake Sheep Show, and the American Hampshire Sheep Association are also offering special premiums which are here included. Under the heading of regular premiums we might state that the same premiums will be given for Rambouillets, Hampshires, Lincolns, Cotswolds and Oxfords. In addition to these the record associations of each of these breeds will undoubtedly give premiums equal to those given by the Hampshire Association. In fact the Hampshire Association, the Rambouillet Association and the Cotswold Association and the Shropshire Association

have set aside their special premiums.

At the bottom of this list of premiums will be noted the proposed premiums for range sheep. These premiums have not been definitely decided on, but we think there is little doubt but that they will stand as they are here given. This early notice of these premiums is being given so that sheepmen may have an opportunity to make arrangements for the show.

It appears to us that these premiums are very liberal and should attract a larger exhibit of sheep than has ever before been seen in the Intermountain country.

Hampshires	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Regular Premium.				
Ram two years or over	\$15.00	\$10.00	\$5.00	....
Ram one year and under two	15.00	10.00	5.00	....
Ram lamb under one year	12.00	8.00	4.00	....
American Hampshire Sheep Association Special.				
Ram two years or over	\$ 8.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 2.00
Ram one year and under two	8.00	6.00	4.00	2.00
Ram lamb under one year	8.00	6.00	4.00	2.00
Regular Premium.				
Ewe two years or over	\$15.00	\$10.00	\$ 5.00	....
Ewe between one and two	15.00	10.00	5.00	....
Ewe lamb	12.00	8.00	4.00	....
American Hampshire Sheep Association Special.				
Ewe two years or over	\$ 8.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 2.00
Ewe between one and two	8.00	6.00	4.00	2.00
Ewe lamb	8.00	6.00	4.00	2.00
Regular Premium.				
Flock, ram any age, ewe over two, ewe between one and two, ewe lamb, owned by one exhibitor.	\$20.00	\$15.00	\$10.00	....
American Hampshire Sheep Association Special.				
Flock, ram any age, ewe over two, ewe between one and two, ewe lamb	\$ 8.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 4.00	\$2.00
Regular Premium.				
Best pen of five rams	\$25.00	....	....	....
Best pen of five ewes	\$25.00	....	....	....
American Hampshire Sheep Association Special.				
Best pen of five rams	\$ 8.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 4.00	\$2.00
Best pen of five ewes	8.00	6.00	4.00	2.00
Regular Premium.				
Champion Ram any age	\$15.00	....	....	....
Champion Ewe any age	\$15.00	....	....	....
Regular Premium.				
Best Hampshire wether	\$15.00	\$10.00	\$ 5.00	....
American Hampshire Sheep Association Special.				
Best Hampshire wether	\$ 8.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 2.00
The following premiums are now proposed but not definitely fixed.				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Best pen of 25 unregistered, general purpose range ewes, any breed or cross, each ewe to have dropped a lamb during season of 1915	\$100.00	\$75.00	\$50.00	....
Best pen of 25 fine wool rams	100.00	75.00	50.00	....
Best pen of 25 coarse wool rams	100.00	75.00	50.00	....
Best pen of 25 medium wool rams	100.00	75.00	50.00	....
Best pen of 25 fat lambs	100.00	75.00	50.00	....
Best wether	50.00	....	....	....

The Range Stock Ewe

By DANIEL HOWE

HOW to secure a dual-purpose stock sheep seems to demand the attention of the entire sheep industry of the West today. The need for it is very urgent. Expenses have increased, while the wool production has decreased per capita, hence the need for retrenchment. We have in the past decade enjoyed a mutton market which at present continues to encourage us to excel in producing vast quantities of quality mutton. While we are patting ourselves on the back for our seeming acumen, we must acknowledge that demand, and the natural ambition of all of us to secure the esteem of one another in attaining perfection along this line has made us good mutton breeders.

The crossbred white-face ewe through the Hampshire ram has given us as good a ewe as we required to pay her own way in wool and produce a satisfactory mutton lamb. As long as lack of railroad facilities prevented certain woolgrowing districts from participating in the new high mutton market, we could depend on them to furnish us the crossbred white-face ewe. But that source of ewe supply is now gone. These people who can raise a good fleshed lamb now have railroad fa-

cilities and those whose grazing tended to tardy growth have entered the feeder market and now use the Down breeds for mutton purposes. Increased revenue has warranted them in doing so. Taken by and large, we are firstly prime mutton producers, and secondarily, very ordinary wool producers, and in fact judging from what wool growth was ten years ago, we are degenerating on this line.

Now we have reached a high standard for mutton and in order to com-

pete in wool, too, we must elevate the standard but not at expense of mutton as we short-sightedly erred to wool. While the clamor for good-wooled mutton raisers is almost general, there are many districts which now cater to feeder market that could with more profit raise the stock ewes if they could be persuaded to note the sign of the times.

Today our lamb market is up to an average of \$4.00 per head, and while it is not generally acknowledged, the

and at the same time will partly pay her way in wool. To arrive at this conclusion one must figure per thousand or per ten thousand as run on the range today.

Wool shortage and mortality is where the loss is figured. And while mortality is being opposed in many directions, the wool is at present claiming much attention and will be the predominating factor until the dual-purpose sheep is an accomplished acquisition.

In order to build our model sheep as desired, we must, in most cases, make a due selection from our stock on hand, grade out all that lack the combined qualifications of good size and shape in bone, best quality wool with quantity, and youth. These we will breed to the ram that will give us uniform results, preferably with increase in each qualification over the ewes bred from. Should our ewes be to the coarse side and not what can be classed as fine-wools, a Delaine-Rambouillet ram of massive dimension, square-built type and a heavy shearers will produce a very desirable ewe. This particularly applies to coarse ewes of fairly open class of wool, not hairy. The heavier under-mat-wool class of ewes on the coarse order, or



A 13 YEAR-OLD RAMBOUILLET EWE, WEIGHT LAST FALL 242 POUNDS
OWNED BY F. S. KING BROS. CO., LARAMIE, WYOMING.

average value of yearling ewes of the desirable kind is right around \$10.00. Or in other words, is it not reasonable to presume that the A-1 ewe with six years of producing fertility ahead of her should be worth two and a half time the value of a lamb at five months old? At present mutton prices a ewe, if she is the right kind for wool and built to raise the proper kind of lamb, will put on the market during her six years as a producer approximately \$25.00 worth of mutton lambs,

a large Delaine of good shearing quality will give satisfactory results. To breed these two types of ewes to Cotswold or Lincoln will tend to an inferior class of wool both in quality and quantity.

In the fine wools which may be classed in two as short and blocky, heavy shearers, and large, long-barrelled, medium shearers, I would use a coarse-boned, stocky, thoroughly masculine type of Cotswold on the former and the same type

of Lincoln on the latter. Masculinity in bone is the most particular point to secure in a mutton-raising ewe. By breeding thus, a uniform wool-crop as to grade will result and the average shearing will be high.

Now that we have a superior sheep to work on, the stock sheep-raiser (and he will turn up) will furnish us all our mutton raisers from these ewes and Romney or Corriedale rams. The mutton raiser, with this ewe, will have to take a Romney or Corriedale crop of lambs every leap year, if he will maintain his stock, without buying in from the stock-ewe raiser.

Thus two distinct lines of business have to develop in order to maintain the business on the range. The stock-ewe raiser will have a good wool crop that pays expenses and will ship mutton from the wether-end and will have a good price for his yearling ewes. While the mutton man increases on mutton in his returns and secures a noticeable shortage in his profit leak, which at present comes off the lamb in expenses. The lamb for profit and the wool for expenses "As ye sow so shall ye reap," may not be well overlooked when selecting sheep to breed from. A conglomerate Dukes-Mixture of one sheep with good bone and another with premium wool and another with A-1 type, each lacking the other desired qualities will get a crop of their own kind. Like begets like more particularly in sheep than any other warm blooded creature, and in order to get uniform results for a given standard, do not omit to handle the wool of each sheep. The eye and the dodge-gate are not to be trusted in building a breed of sheep. The average best sheep on the range today is in my opinion not just right to produce the much heralded Corriedale or Kent sheep although these breeds could be used to advantage if judiciously mated in giving us a better sheep than we have. Black-faced ewes no matter how good in bone or wool have been found impossible and undesirable for any purpose but raising mutton. The fine-wool characteristic of handling well on the range

must not be lost. These few lambs ought to all go off with the wether-end to mutton market. In coarse wools, both ewes and rams, all those with wool that have a tendency to be hairy should be considered undesirable. Ewes of masculine appearance are to be preferred for stock breeding.

I personally know of only two firms in Idaho that have judiciously used their gray matter in selection and breeding sheep for their respective purposes, Andrew Little of Emmett for good smooth, large-boned, fine wools, all uniform, and the Wool Live Stock Company of Spencer, Idaho, for the mutton raiser with a fair grade and weight of fleece.

With good sheep and with the coyote consigned, in company with the Idaho two-mile-limit law, to the oblivion they deserve, we will cordially join in the new anthem:

"Hail to the Sheep that in Triumph Advances."

FISH FOR COYOTES.

Some years ago a shipment of fish came into Mercury, Utah. It lay around the depot until it became tainted. The railroad agent gave it to me to poison coyotes with. I opened up each fish and put in some strychnine and then put them out on the range. The coyotes not only ate all the fish but they licked up the paper in which they had been wrapped. I found three dead coyotes and think others were killed that I did not find.

Coyotes are very fond of tainted fish and I have seen them hunting along Utah Lake for dead fish. I think if the stockmen would poison with fish they would get more coyotes. Fish are not hard to get and Carp should answer as well as any other kind.

C. W. AULT, Utah.

WANTS TO START WITH SHEEP

A reader in Missouri asks "Could a man with little capital get a start in the range sheep business at the present time?"

It is rather difficult to figure out just what is meant by "little capital," but we assume that it means a few hundred dollars. Unfortunately the sheep business in the West cannot be handled on a small scale like it can in the East. We should think that a man could not hope to make a living for a family with less than 1,500 ewes. At the present time these would cost around \$9,000.00. For each ewe your sheep equipment would cost not less than \$1.00 or a total of \$1,500.00. In addition to this a ranch and some grazing land would need to be purchased. The least land investment that would suffice would amount to \$5.00 per head, in many cases much more than this would be needed. We know of several sheep outfits that have \$2.00 in land for every dollar in sheep. But on a basis of \$5.00 in land for each sheep you would need \$7,500.00 for land investment. This would make the total investment for 1,500 sheep about \$18,000.00. There is no use figuring on starting up on the open range. All the available range lands are now in use and in a few years nothing will be left as open range except the deserts that are of little value for grazing. Many western sheep outfits are for sale and any man with the needed capital who desires to start in the business will have no trouble finding an opening.

NEW ZEALAND NEEDS SHIPS.

(Wellington dispatch in Sydney (Australia) Herald of January 1.)

A very serious position threatens the meat-freezing industry owing to the great shortage of refrigerated space available in the home steamers. Not sufficient refrigerated space is in sight to meet half the requirements. A loss of many thousands pounds sterling is threatened. Several freezing companies have been forced to refuse stock owing to the cool stores being full, and carcasses awaiting shipment, and the impossibility of getting shipping space. It is understood that one company is now closing down, and three or four others will follow in January.

The Easter Lamb

By JAMES E. POOLE, CHICAGO

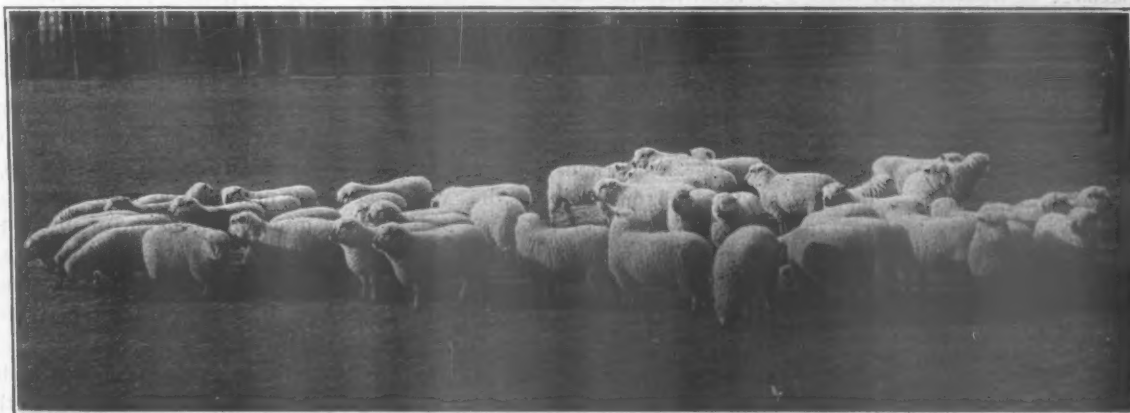
"YES ma'am, spring lamb, the genuine article," asserted the butcher with an air of assurance, but he was merely qualifying for membership in the Ananias Club. It was fake spring lamb as a matter of fact, but the deception was apparent only to the initiated. Each season around Eastertide this practice is resorted to by the trade. Just why lamb should be associated with the spring religious festival is not clear, but at that period the epicure clamors for it. Thousand of spurious milk lambs are worked off on an unsuspecting public, deriving as much satisfaction gastronomically as if these yearlings were real "springers." The

merce, but up to date it has not been categorized. The fake article, however, is by no means inferior; in fact its superiority is asserted by those in the trade who are versed in the mysteries of deception.

Not long since a buyer for one of the Chicago packing concerns was detected by the writer in the preliminary act of faking on Easter lamb supply. He had purchased a band of light Mexicans and by judicious sorting secured a 50 per cent cut of little stuff weighing around 60 pounds. His instructions to his understudy were: "Wash the fleeces of that stuff, dress it in the pelt and put into the cooler." The object was so palpable that his

"springer" on hand with usually a few to spare. It is a matter of taking time by the forelock, and the sale of these yearling lambs is really a benefice as they are more palatable and furnish more nutrition than milk lambs."

There is such an article as Easter milk lamb but its circulation is limited. Growing and marketing such lambs is a specialty in the strictest sense of the term. It requires experience and is no more adapted to farm or ranch enterprise than breeding squabs. By the simple process of calculation it may be made enormously profitable by the use of pencil and paper, but in practice the thing does not work out. If it were otherwise the market would



KNOLLIN & FINCH SHROPSHIRE LAMBS ON THE FARM OF JESS ANDREWS, WEST POINT, INDIANA

task of the iconoclast is unpleasant, but its discharge is necessary even if it requires puncturing such a bubble as the Easter lamb. There is such a thing as Easter lamb, but the public gets possession of little of it, the entire production of the United States being limited to a few thousand head. Writers possessed of fertile imaginations spiel annually and eloquently on the subject to hot-house lamb portraying the wealth producing possibilities, but like the incubator hatched chicken, those who seek this avenue to affluence usually nurse red-eyed regret. There may be a more obvious fraud than the Easter milk lamb of com-

confidence was sought and in an outburst of candor he said: "Around Easter everybody wants spring lamb. Just why, I could never understand except that it is the only delicacy available at that season. Anyhow, the demand has the sanction of long custom, and it is up to the packer to meet it. If we were forced to depend on the limited supply of milk lambs even the aristocratic lobster would be cheap by comparison, but killers are fertile in resource and by making selections of light lambs during the winter, we are able by the time Easter gladdens humanity by heralding the near approach of the vernal season to have enough

be glutted with "milkers" at Easter and they would be quoted around a dollar a dozen. This recalls an incident in trade history that ought to be convincing of the impracticability of growing Easter lambs on a large scale.

Some ten years ago C. W. Miller of Winona, Minnesota, was probably the most extensive sheep feeder in the United States. In his winter flock at that period was a Dorset that had been bred before reaching his feed lot and in January she dropped a lamb. His employees made it a pet and when the band went to Chicago just before Easter, the late Louis Spaelzer, who had a club order and was racking his

brains for ways and means to fill it paid \$10.00 for the springer. Miller made a computation and as a result reproached himself for feeding 5 cent wethers while neglecting such an opportunity to pocket easy money. The following season he filled his barns with ewes, put in a steam heating plant, announced that he would market a crop of milk lambs around Easter and aroused trade curiosity to the highest pitch since Abraham tended his flocks.

Results were much as the skeptics had predicted. The experiment cost Miller some \$50,000.00, but he acquired a jag of experience. Scab, footrot and other ailments peculiar to the genus *ovis* scourged his ewe band and instead of marketing a crop of lambs in the spring he sent to Chicago several thousand ewes accompanied by a little package of milkers that merely emphasized the failure of the experiment. Had it been successful killers would have been able to discard faking.

These are several varieties of the spurious Easter lamb, the most conspicuous being the little Mexican weighing around 60 pounds which reach Kansas City market in profusion. These are put away in coolers with well washed fleeces to await the proper time for distribution. But killers' foresight goes back farther and months prior to the opening of the trade they are getting into position to supply it. During the fall when little native lambs are abundant and cheap thousands are put away in freezers with washed fleeces, anything of popular weight dressed in this manner being acceptable for Easter trade. The retailer is not in ignorance, but the average customer is unable to detect the difference paying \$2.50 for hind and \$1.50 for fore quarters of little lambs that cost but a fraction of that money when put away.

Nor does the dealer require to depend on his own resources for deception. Feeders have long since discovered that the 50@60 pound yearling lamb may be forced into service as a milker and laying in little stuff in the

fall has become a popular practice. By roughing these through the early winter and putting on forced feed later they become as fat butter balls by Easter. It is related that a certain New York state breeder who had worked up a profitable hot house lamb business discovered this short cut to results, sold off most of his ewes and substituted yearling lambs successfully for many years. Little Montana and Wyoming lambs are admirably suited to this purpose, but a master of the art is needed to make them fit.

Early in April market reports will disclose sales of Easter lambs at 10@15 cents per pound but investigation will disclose the fact that the number is small. As a trader put it: "The market was a hot one for a dozen head, but it broke a dollar on the thirteenth lamb. Demand for such stock is mainly from hotels, clubs and families that buy regardless of cost. To secure a piece of this money, the grower must make selling arrangements in advance, and maintaining his market means that he must furnish the goods at standard quality. Epicurianism is exacting and an Easter lamb minus the essential gilt edge is a poor article."

"The so-called hot house lamb has no place in the commercial supply," said Robert Matheson, Nestor of the Chicago trade. "As a matter of fact the average grower has scant inducement to shoot at that market. Faking is done on such a liberal scale and so successfully now-a-days that Easter demand is cared for with the previous year's product. Raising lambs dropped at mid-winter is attended with difficulty and in recent years the June and July markets have produced such attractive prices that growers are paying attention to that season. A lamb fitted for the butcher in April must be raised like a baby and has all the ailments of an infant, including indigestion which is a handicap not to be sneezed at. A 9½@10 cents market in June is to my notion preferable to 15 cents at Easter. There is, however, a legitimate if somewhat limited demand for hot house stock at Easter, but it does not concern the open mar-

ket and is purely an individual proposition. The average butcher will not handle lambs of this variety that cannot be sold around \$8.00 per head. He can get \$2.50 for the hind and \$1.50 for the fore quarters and even at that figure demand is limited. Raising hot house lambs in wholesale numbers makes attractive literature but is not worth serious consideration except as a specialty.

"Anyone imbued with the idea that a bank account can be speedily accumulated by raising hot house lambs is merely riding for a fall," said Billy Soake. "I know a number of people who have tried it, but are now raising hogs or something else less attended with risks. It means a special breed of ewes, preferably Dorsets and a 10 cent market for the product is not remunerative. I know that some people are doing it successfully, but they know how and have a place to put their produce. For a novice it is anything but an inviting sphere and where one succeeds, a dozen fail. Reading an incubator catalog is calculated to create visions of wealth, but the money seldom materializes and the hot house lamb is an illusion of much the same stamp. Nobody can produce Easter lambs except an expert, and my advice to the uninitiated would be to let the game alone."

Always at this season the idea is exploited by a class of journals that cater to the city farmer. So far as the western grower is concerned, it may be profitably dismissed without serious consideration. Colorado tried its luck in this sphere some years ago, but somewhat sadder and wiser, abandoned the questionable enterprise after scoring ill success. The milk lamb becomes eligible to commercial consideration when temperatures rise and June and July market furnishes a better target than April.

Texas and Oklahoma have been contributing early lambs in recent years, some reaching Chicago this year that cost around 11 cents, but it is doubtful if they paid for the extra care involved. With the Dorset, twins are common, but to raise such lambs care

and feed are essential. Jesse Andrews of West Point, Indiana, this year had a 333 1-3 per cent crop of early lambs, two ewes producing triplets and one quadruplets. They were Shropshires, and all survived.

Easter lamb trade is at present mainly confined to such eastern cities as New York, Boston and Philadelphia, where club life is common and gastronomic art has reached an advanced stage of development. Chicago buys a handful and in the wild and woolly west this epicurean dish is unknown.

C. T. Brettell, manager of the famous Biltmore farms at Ashville, N. C., is an authority on hot house lamb raising. In his experience best results have been obtained by having the ewe raise a single lamb crop annually. He uses the horned Dorset and specifies good feeding and careful mating with an ambitious sire as essentials. Rye is used for winter pasture. The lambs are dropped in September, October and November, the object being to get 150 to 160 per cent of strong, healthy stock. Biltmore farm conditions are exceptional, however.

The winter lamb enthusiast is a convincing individual. He will expatiate on the advantage incidental to raising three crops of lambs in two years, of having a delicacy to put on the market at a season when it commands a premium, of the economy of running ewes on grass during pregnancy and producing a valuable product during the winter, a season of costly maintenance, but let the ambitious novice beware, unless he knows how his difficulties will multiply faster than his profits. It is true that winter lambs mature early when they do not succumb to the perils of infancy and that they never come in contact with parasites and that theoretically winter product has innumerable advantages over summer grown stock, but the limited market added care and increased risk and cost render it a business adapted only to the small minority.

Is there anything that the National Association could do to secure the support of some woolgrowers? No.

FINE SHROPSHIRE LAMBS.

In connection with the story on the Easter Lamb, published in this issue, will be noted the photo of a carload of Shropshire lambs. This picture was taken on the farm of Mr. Jess Andrews, West Point, Indiana, where these lambs are being fed. These lambs were bred and raised by Knollin & Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho, who sold them to Mr. Andrews to be fitted for the International. Tom Bradburn, Mr. Andrews' flockman, had them in excellent condition and felt they would win at the International. Unfortunately, on account of foot and mouth disease in Illinois, the International was de-

sheep dogs. They soon stopped the cougar in thick brush, and there was a lively time between him and the dogs until I shot him. Those in the picture from the left to the right are Forest Fletcher, Charles Paul and Kenneth Bennett. We went back the next day and found the cougar's den. He had two dead coyotes in it, one partly eaten and the other he had just killed and dragged in.

FOREST FLETCHER,
Yakima County, Washington.

IDAHO'S EARLY LAMBS.

On March first we are a little better than half through our early lamb-



KILLED NEAR N. YAKIMA, WASHINGTON, BY FOREST FLETCHER. THIS COUGAR WAS KILLING SHEEP AND TWO PARTLY EATEN COYOTES WERE FOUND IN HIS DEN.

clared off and the opportunity to show these lambs was lost. Mr. Andrews still retains them and they are now being fitted for the Panama Exposition, so many western flockmen may yet have an opportunity to see them.

MOUNTAIN LION EATS COYOTES

Enclosed please find a picture of a cougar that was killed here on January 17th, on Wenas Creek, Washington, by myself. This cougar had been killing sheep for John Clemmans, and as I had a band nearby we took up the chase on Sunday with a couple of

ing in this section. We have had very fine weather and there is every indication for a big lamb crop with very few dry ewes. A very large percentage of the ewes in this section were lambed early this year and should weather conditions remain good for the next three weeks we will have as high a percent of lambs as was ever produced in this part of the state.

All the frost is practically out of the ground. We have had lots of moisture and green grass is now showing. By the time we are through lambing we should be well fixed for green feed.

FRED W. GOODING,
Shoshone, Idaho.

\$240,000 FOR WILD ANIMAL DESTRUCTION

When the National Wool Growers' Association met in Omaha, it passed a resolution asking Congress to appropriate money for the destruction of predatory wild animals in western states. Immediately following this, the National Wool Growers' Association began an active campaign to secure the enactment of such legislation. Data showing the loss of live stock in western states from predatory wild animals were collected, and data showing the amount of land withdrawn from settlement in the West were likewise gathered. This information was given the widest circulation, and the public generally was brought to understand that there could be no increase in meat production in western states until the Federal Government began the destruction of predatory wild animals on its own land. In 1914 Congress appropriated approximately \$75,000.00 for the destruction of predatory wild animals. This money is now being expended by the United States Biological Survey. While the appropriation was of assistance, it was totally inadequate to meet the conditions for which it was intended, so, therefore, last spring the National Wool Growers' Association started a campaign to secure an appropriation of \$300,000.00 for this work for the coming year. An official of the Association prepared a very comprehensive review of the West's wild animal question which was published in the Country Gentleman of Philadelphia and later published in the Congressional Record. The Association appealed to its members to see personally their congressmen and senators when they were home last summer and explain to them the losses occasioned by predatory wild animals. Those who did not see their representatives were asked to write them. Bulletins dealing with wild animal losses were sent to papers in different parts of the country, and an effort was made to give the public exact information on this question. In January, when the various legislatures

of western states were about to meet, the National Wool Growers' Association sent to each of them a memorial to be passed asking Congress to appropriate \$300,000.00 for wild animal destruction. This memorial met with ready responses in the western legislatures, four of them having passed it, and it is pending before and will pass some of the others. Also some of the various state Woolgrowers' Associations passed resolutions urging a \$300,000.00 appropriation for wild animal destruction. Early in December when Congress met the National Wool Growers' Association, prepared a full statement of the wild animal question and sent it to all western members asking their support for a Federal appropriation.

The agricultural appropriation bill passed the House carrying about \$75,000.00 for wild animal destruction. This Association at once appealed to members of the Senate to see if this could not be raised. Senators F. E. Warren of Wyoming, a member of the Appropriation Committee in the Senate, had this appropriation raised to \$300,000.00. In this form the measure passed the Senate. It then went to a conference between the House and the Senate, and there the appropriation was cut to \$240,000.00, in which form the bill passed, and this money will be available for wild animal destruction on July first.

Western woolgrowers are certainly under obligations to Senator Warren of Wyoming for his active assistance in this matter. His great knowledge of western sheep affairs enabled him to present the matter clearly to the Senate. The only western senator who made a fight against this appropriation was Senator Thomas of Colorado. Also Senators Lane of Oregon, Jones of Washington, and Thomas of Colorado voted against the appropriation in the Senate. All the other western Senators, both Democrats and Republicans who were present, voted in favor of the amendment. In addition to Senator Warren, several other senators urged the enactment of this measure. Among them was Gronna of South

Dakota, Smith of Arizona, Fall of New Mexico, Meyers and Walsh of Montana, Works of California, Gallinger of New Hampshire, Ransdall of Louisiana, and Shafroth of Colorado. We are under obligations to these men for their assistance in the enactment of so wise and useful a piece of legislation. So far as the western country is concerned, the destruction of our predatory wild animals will bring more prosperity and will be followed by more good than will follow the currency bill over which the administration made so much fuss.

Woolgrowers who desire to read the discussions in Congress relative to this wild animal bounty law will find it beginning on page 5171 of the Congressional Record of February 25th.

A REMARKABLE LAMB.

On page 15 of the February Wool Grower we published a photo of some Lincoln lambs owned by George Chambers of North Yakima, Wash. We want to call special attention to the large lamb standing in the right of that picture. This lamb was dropped February 16 and on February 22 weighed 19 pounds; on February 28 weighed 24½ pounds; on March 6 weighed 28¾ pounds; on March 23 weighed 41 pounds; on May 23 weighed 90 pounds; on June 30 weighed 105 pounds.

These weights were accurately kept and show this to have been a remarkable Lincoln lamb. Note that between the dates of March 23 and May 23, just 60 days, this lamb gained 49 pounds, or practically 5-6 of a pound per day. Evidently as a market lamb this fellow must have been in his prime and should have gone to market about May 23, for during the next 38 days he gained only .4 pound per day. Had a lamb of this kind been kept for breeding purposes he would have proved invaluable for his offspring would certainly have possessed the character of early development in high degree.

Do not forget the sheep show in Salt Lake City next fall.

Pastures and Sheds in Connection With Range Lambing Grounds

JAMES T. JARDINE, UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE

THE excellent results secured from the experiment in handling ewes and lambs within a coyote-proof pasture on rough timbered summer range during the years 1907-1911, inclusive, convinced the Forest Service that the study of fenced areas in connection with range lambing allotments would be of value to the sheep industry of the west. The first observations, made during the lambing season of 1909, consisted of a comparative study of lambing ewes under the methods prevalent on open range and lambing in pastures. A summary of the results was published as part of Forest Service Circular 178. In pas-

method much more ground was required than in pastures, and the cost of labor alone was \$250 for each 1,000 ewes on the open range, as compared with approximately \$41 in pastures. As a result of the study and previous observations on range lambing, the statement was made in Forest Service Circular 178 that "where an individual has title to lambing range of moderate or high carrying capacity, readily accessible from a shipping point, the increase in carrying capacity and decrease in expense of handling in pasture during the lambing season will justify the cost of construction necessary to enclose the entire allotment."*

the time lambs are dropped until they are 5 to 10 days old, and to handle weak lambs, unowned lambs, twin lambs and poor ewes, with special care throughout the lambing season. An account of the experiment and a statement of the first year's results were published in Forest Service Bulletin 97, in 1911. Each year since 1910 a band of ewes has been lambed at the enclosures, and the methods described in the original report (Bulletin 97) have been somewhat improved. In 1911 a small shed was constructed in each of four pastures to house the young lambs in case of wet weather, and in 1912 a night corral and a shed,



VIEW OF COCHETOPA PASTURES SHOWING EWES WITH LAMBS IN INDIVIDUAL PASTURES AND DROP BAND APPROACHING NIGHT CORRAL IN THE BACKGROUND.

tures 610 ewes were lambled on 320 acres of open timber range with no attention other than the care of one man during the forenoon of each day. At the end of a month 570 good strong lambs—93.5 per cent of the total ewes—were marked and turned on the summer range. In the same locality from 6 to 8 men were employed for each band of 1,000 ewes lambled on the open range, and the lambs marked varied from 85 per cent to 102 per cent of the total ewes. Under the open range

It was realized, however, that both on national forests and on the public domain and private lands there are many lambing grounds remote from railroad points and low in carrying capacity, where the cost of fencing the entire lambing allotment would probably be out of proportion to the financial gain which would result from lambing under fence. To meet the need of such lambing range, experiments were initiated in 1910 with a view to developing a system of small pastures, corrals, and sheds, of sufficient capacity to handle the ewes with lambs during the critical period from

provided with 50 individual pens, were constructed to eliminate loss and unowned lambs among the night drop. Since the lambing season throughout the major portion of the range territory in the west will begin soon, the following brief statement of the five years' results is given at this time.

The area selected for the experiments is located on the Cochetopa National Forest in southern Colorado, at an elevation of approximately 9,000 feet. Lambing begins, ordinarily, about the middle of May, and here, as is the case on a great many lambing grounds, a late season and cold weath-

*Forest Service Circular 178, page 40. Forest Service Bulletin 97, page 8.

er frequently results in a lack of green, succulent forage for the ewes. Cold storms may occur at any time until the middle of June.

An area of approximately 50 acres, mainly untimbered, was selected and divided as shown in Figure 1. For the outside fence a barbed wire was placed on the surface of the ground, or underneath the ground in soft spots; above this a 34-inch lawn fence with 4-inch triangular mesh; 5 inches above the woven wire a barbed wire; 6 inches higher a second barbed wire; and 7 inches above this a third barbed wire. In constructing the division fences the aim was to have them sheep-proof.

During the day the drop band is run on the open range adjoining the pastures. Usually one man remains with them during the day and a second man aids him in gathering the day's drop during the late afternoon. At night the drop band is taken to the main camp at the pastures. During the seasons 1910 and 1911 no care was given them during the night. Beginning with 1912 a night man has been placed with the drop band, and each ewe, with her lamb, has been removed to an individual pen within the shed as soon as the lamb is dropped.

The day drop ordinarily is placed in a small pen on the range, or occasionally bedded out. This practice was found necessary in order not to disturb the young lambs and weaken them by driving before they are several hours old. Early the next morning this field drop is removed from the range and placed in one of the small pastures. The strong, well-mothered lambs of the night drop are turned out of the pens into one of the pastures along with the drop of the preceding day. Lambs needing special care because they are not well mothered, because they are naturally weak, or because the ewe has no milk, are turned into the small enclosure adjoining the night shed, where they can be given special attention. Ewes with twin lambs are kept by themselves in a pasture throughout the lambing period, or until it is necessary to turn the strong

ones out in order to make room for others.

Some one visits each small pasture every day, and when possible, twice each day, to make sure that the lambs are being mothered properly, and that any attention needed can be given. In this way, if a ewe is turned into the main pastures and it later develops that she does not own her lamb or does not provide milk for it, she can be held back and cared for before she is put with the lamb band on the range, where there is no opportunity to give the case special attention. At the end of 5 or 10 days, depending upon the size of the drop, the older lambs are turned into the lamb band on the range.

When the drop band has been reduced to two or three hundred ewes, it is possible to place them in one of the small pastures or divide them in two of the pastures and leave them to lamb without any special care. This is an important factor in the locality where the experiments have been carried on, for the reason that shearing is done on the lambing ground before the sheep are moved to the summer range, and frequently before all of the lambs are dropped.

By having the pastures attention can be diverted from the drop band to the work of shearing.

In connection with the lambing on the outside range, a central camp is established, and in most cases, though not always, there is a night corral. The system used might be termed "broadcast lambing," the idea being to put the drop of each day in a bunch by themselves, and keep them by themselves as long as possible. Where pole timber is handy crude corrals are constructed as protection for each small band at night. The plan of keeping each day's drop by itself, in a small band, follows closely the idea in effect at the pasture. The main difference is in facilities for carrying out this idea.

In the experiments under discussion the ewes were under the control of the Forest Service during the lambing period only. Therefore, the percent-

age of ewes which did not drop lambs was not under control, and accordingly varied widely in different years and for different bands. For this reason the percentages following represent a comparison of the lambs saved with the total number of ewes which actually dropped lambs.

In 1910, 900 ewes of the experimental band dropped lambs, and a total of 853 lambs—94.8 per cent of the total number of ewes which dropped lambs—were saved. During approximately the same period 3,296 ewes of four outside bands dropped lambs, and a total of 2,937 lambs—89.1 per cent of the number of ewes which dropped lambs—were saved. In 1911, 936 ewes of the experimental band dropped lambs, and a total of 878 lambs—93.8 per cent of the number of ewes which dropped lambs—were saved. In three bands on outside range adjoining the pasture 3,281 ewes dropped lambs, and a total of 2,867 lambs—87.3 per cent of the number of ewes which dropped lambs—were saved. In 1912, 1,049 ewes of the experimental band dropped lambs, and a total of 800 lambs—75.6 per cent of the number of ewes which dropped lambs—were saved. In two bands on outside range for which record was kept, 7,885 ewes dropped lambs, and a total of 1,445 lambs—76.6 per cent of the number of ewes which dropped lambs—were saved. In 1913, 987 ewes in the experimental band dropped lambs, and a total of 950 lambs—96.2 per cent of the number of ewes which dropped lambs—were saved. In three outside bands 2,769 ewes dropped lambs, and a total of 2,425 lambs—87.6 per cent of the number of ewes which dropped lambs—were saved. In 1914, 1,066 ewes of the experimental band dropped lambs, and a total of 1,090 lambs—102.2 per cent of the total ewes which dropped lambs—were saved. In three outside bands, 2,974 ewes dropped lambs, and a total of 2,540 lambs—85.4 per cent of the total number of ewes which dropped lambs—were saved.

Summarizing these figures for the five years we have, a total of 4,938

ewes dropped lambs at the experimental pastures, and a total of 4,571 lambs—92.6 per cent of the total ewes which dropped lambs—were saved; during the same period a total of 14,205 ewes dropped lambs in the outside bands for which record was kept, and a total of 12,214 lambs—86.8 per cent of the total ewes which dropped lambs—were saved.

From the above results it will be noted that in 1910, 5.7 per cent greater lamb crop was saved at the pastures than for the average of the outside bands; in 1911 the per cent of the pasture was 6.5 per cent above the average for the outside bands; in 1912, 1 per cent less than the average for the outside bands; in 1913, 8.6 per cent higher than for the outside bands; and in 1914, 16.8 per cent higher than for the outside bands. As an average for the five years, the number saved at the pastures, according to the figures above, was 5.8 per cent higher than the average for the outside bands. Excluding the 1912 record, the average at the pastures was 9.4 per cent higher than the average during the same period for the outside bands. On the other hand, 1914 was a very good season at the pastures, and the results were better than could often be expected.

From a careful consideration of the individual cases, comparative merits of lambing grounds, comparative condition of sheep, class of sheep, and other minor factors which cannot be discussed for lack of space, it is believed that 7 per cent difference in lamb crop in favor of the experimental pastures, over the results which would have been secured under the same conditions without the improvements, is a conservative estimate for the past five years' results. Only in 1912 did the average lamb crop for the outside bands exceed the percentage saved at the experimental area, and perhaps no season's results have better demonstrated the value of the facilities at the experimental area than those of the 1912 season. The ewes of the experimental band were in extremely poor condition when lambing began. The

weather was so cold that during the greater part of the lambing period there was almost no green feed available on the experimental allotment, and it had been close-grazed the preceding October, so that there was no old feed available. As a consequence of this poor condition of the ewes, poor feed and stormy weather, the ewes were weak and furnished little milk. The number of unowned lambs was greater than could be properly cared for, even with the special facilities available. The owner of the experimental band agreed with the Forest officers in charge of the experiment that without the pastures and sheds, especially the sheds, which made it possible to give proper care to the ewes during the night, the number of lambs saved would, in his opinion, have been at least 10 per cent less than the number actually saved. This is substantiated by the fact that of the total 46 lambs which died in the night corral and sheds, 21 died during three nights when the night man was taken off. The outside bands used in the comparative study were lambbed at a lower altitude, and the lambing was interfered with to a less degree by bad weather and shortage of feed, although all suffered to some extent.

A comparison of the number of lambs lost at the pastures and the number lost from bands on adjoining allotments handled under the old system is of interest and of value in checking the estimate as to the value of the pastures, deduced from the figures on lamb crop already given. At the experimental area a close record was kept of all lambs dead when dropped, and these are included in the statement of total losses. The record for outside bands was less complete, and it is almost certain that a good many lambs born dead on the range were never found. For this reason the difference in loss between the two systems in favor of the experimental band, as given in the following statement, is low rather than high.

Of the total lambs dropped at the experimental area in 1910, a total of 6.4 per cent were born dead or died

before the end of the lambing season, while an average of 12.9 per cent died in the bands on the open range. In 1911 the total loss from the experimental band was 9.1 per cent, and from outside bands 13.7 per cent. In 1912 the total loss from the experimental band was 24.5 per cent, of which 4 per cent were dead when dropped; the loss from outside bands was 23.8 per cent. In 1913 the total loss from the experimental band was 6.9 per cent, and from outside bands 14.5 per cent, and in 1914, 5.2 per cent from the experimental band and 16.5 per cent from outside bands. As an average for the five years the loss of lambs from the experimental band was 10.7 per cent of the total number dropped, and for the bands lambbed on adjoining range an average of 15.7 per cent.

Excluding the 1912 record, obtained under conditions which rarely occur, the average loss of lambs from the experimental band was 6.9 per cent and the average loss from outside bands during the same period was 14.4 per cent. It is believed that these figures, excluding the 1912 record, more nearly represent the actual average losses which may be expected under each system, and the difference in loss between the two systems than do the figures obtained by including the 1912 record—a difference of 7.5 per cent.

An analysis of the five years' records, giving causes of loss from the experimental band, shows that of the average 6.9 per cent loss approximately 1.8 per cent were dead when born or were premature and died soon afterward; approximately 2.5 per cent of good lambs, usually about five days old, died of what is locally known as "milk sickness," and the remainder were largely twin lambs and single lambs which died of starvation, the mothers failing to own them in spite of all effort on the part of attendants.

Of the 7.5 per cent of lambs saved in the experimental band, which ordinarily were lost from the bands on adjoining open range, about 2 per cent were saved by putting motherless lambs or twin lambs, which otherwise

would not have been saved, with good ewes whose lambs were dead when dropped or died afterward. This was done by putting the pelt of the dead lamb onto the lamb to be adopted, a method which rarely fails of success. The remaining 5.5 per cent may be attributed in large degree to greater care in seeing that each ewe and her lamb are separated from the band and kept together until the lamb is strong and properly mothered.

During the seasons of 1910, 1911 and 1912, the average crew handling the experimental band was 3 men, and during 1913 and 1914, 4 men. The Forest Service man in charge of the experiment has aided in the work to a considerable extent. Therefore, the labor may be given as an average crew of 4 men. The crew for handling approximately the same number of sheep under the old system on adjoining range was 5 to 7 men and boys. The average crew may be placed at 6 men. On this basis the average cash saving in labor as a result of the experimental pastures and sheds—the wages and board of two men at the low salary of \$30 per month paid in the locality, and \$35 for boarding—would be \$95 per year. This estimate is conservative, and in most localities it would be nearly double this amount. In addition to the actual cash saving, the pastures and sheds are an assurance to the owner that if his help should leave him temporarily, or for some reason become incapacitated, he himself could handle his whole band for a short period without appreciable loss, by distributing them throughout the pastures. This assurance cannot be valued in dollars and cents, but should be taken into consideration in deciding the value of such improvements. Further, the lambs make a more rapid growth as the result of quiet handling.

If the entire band of ewes could be handled under pasture throughout the lambing period, they could be lambed on approximately one-half the range required where they are handled on range without any enclosures whatever. Under the experimental system described, however, it may be fig-

ured roughly that approximately 90 per cent of the band will be under pasture an average of 10 days. This means that the major portion of the band is handled under herding rather than under fence. As a result, the saving in range is not a big item. No actual figures on this point are available, and they are hard to get. A thorough knowledge of the methods of handling and of the different allotments, however, justifies the estimate of 10 per cent as the decrease in the amount of range necessary under the system described as compared with the prevailing system of lambing on adjoining range.

Setting the increase in lamb crop due to the experimental pastures and sheds at 7 per cent, which, as stated, is believed to be conservative, gives 320 lambs saved as a result of the pastures during the 5 years. At \$3 per head valuation this saving in lambs would amount to \$960. The saving in labor, as already shown, is not less than \$95 per annum, or a total of \$475 for the 5 years. On this basis the total money value of the lambs and the labor saved during the 5-year period is \$1,435. The experimental improvements were constructed in early spring, under difficulties, in order not to lose a year in starting the experiments; consequently the cost was considerably higher than would be the case if constructed at an opportune time for use in connection with a lambing allotment where no experiment is being carried on. Further, the plan of pastures and sheds can be modified to reduce the cost of construction. However, even in taking the experimental improvements on the Cochetopa and their total cost of construction and maintenance, the investment is not a bad one. The total cost of all improvements was approximately \$1,800, including some work in the way of seeding to improve the forage crop within the enclosures. The cost of maintenance has been negligible. Of this amount \$1,435 has been returned in five years as a result of decrease in the amount of labor required and increase in the lamb crop. At this rate the amount

of the original investment, and an additional \$209 to apply toward interest, would be returned in 7 years. This is exclusive of any value attached to the assurance afforded by the improvements that excessive losses can be avoided even under extremely unfavorable conditions, increase in carrying capacity, and production of more thrifty lambs. The improvements will last at least 10 to 15 years longer. The statement of results secured from the adoption of this experimental plan in modified form on the Datil National Forest, New Mexico, published in the October, 1914, number of the National Wool Grower, is further evidence of the possibilities of this system as an investment.

The possible modifications in the plan of pastures and sheds shown in Figure 1, in order to minimize cost of construction without materially decreasing the merits of the system, will depend upon climatic conditions which may be expected during the lambing season, and upon the size, topography, water facilities, and carrying capacity of the individual allotment. The essential points to be kept in mind are: (1) that as nearly as possible the attendants should be able to give quiet, efficient attention to every ewe, especially at the time the lamb is dropped, whether night or day. This attention may be nothing more than a glance to be sure that the lamb is on its feet, properly mothered, and drawing milk; or, on the other hand, it may be necessary to isolate the ewe in an individual pen and persuade her to adopt an orphan lamb in place of one dead when yeaned; (2) that the ewes with good strong lambs should be kept, if possible, in small bunches without disturbance, other than inspection and care of doubtfuls during the first ten days; (3) that each ewe which does not properly mother her lamb, each ewe which has been given an orphan lamb, weak ewes, and each ewe with twins, should, as nearly as possible, be kept with her lamb or lambs, apart from all others, where attention can be given her until the special difficulty has been overcome. It is, of

course, isolation but it is work as lambing The r over the enclose the lam into per strong s very sm the class localities trouble, coyote-p proof, ho



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course, impracticable to provide such isolation for every ewe needing care, but it is an ideal toward which to work and is an essential point in planning enclosures and sheds for any lambing area in question.

The modification which will apply over the largest territory will be to enclose a larger proportionate area of the lambing allotment, but divide it into perhaps two pastures for the strong single lambs and a number of very small areas for use in handling the class of ewes listed under (3). In localities where coyotes give but little trouble, the outside fence need not be coyote-proof. It should be lamb-proof, however, and the additional cost

in the experimental band and the average loss of 14.4 per cent of all lambs dropped in the outside bands. This shows that, at best, the loss is not small under range conditions, and that it may easily eat up much of the net profit. The gradual increase in the cost of handling the individual breeding ewe throughout the year, and the decrease in numbers due to decrease in range, necessitates increased care to see that more of the individual breeding ewes are made to raise lambs and less carried for wool clip only.

IN EASTERN WASHINGTON.

Sheep are not now in as good condi-

given by Mr. J. D. Holliday of the Chicago Wool Warehouse Company, on the wool situation and the preparation of wool for market and for shipment. He gave some good information to the wool growers and his talk was well liked by all the sheep men.

A number of the wool growers decided to ship their wool to either Pasco, or Kennewick, Wash., in order to get a larger quantity of wool together and thus make competition keener.

Lambing on hay is now in full swing on two or three of the sheep ranches in this valley but most of the lambing does not start for a month yet.

Most of the men here are raising



REGISTERED LINCOLN EWES OWNED BY STANLEY COFFIN, N. YAKIMA, WASHINGTON.

of making it coyote-proof, it is believed, will be justified in most localities.

In planning and carrying out the lambing study thus far the idea has been to place the experiment on a practical scale, on regularly used lambing range where conditions are rather less favorable than the average for a high percentage of lambs. In presenting the results at this time it is hoped to interest sheepmen in a more careful consideration of the possibilities for similar improvements in methods of handling their ewes during the lambing season. Especially, attention is called to the average loss of 6.9 per cent of all lambs dropped

as they were a year ago, due to several unfavorable conditions. We have had a very peculiar winter since about the 15th of November, there has been steady cold weather until a few days ago. Sheep men in this section did not feed enough during the cold weather. There was no snow and they thought each day would be the last. Some of the more fortunate ones fed some 40 days, some 50 days, others 10 to 15 days. I fed none and feel ashamed to admit it but find many others did as bad.

There was a meeting in Walla Walla, Washington, on February 10, of the Washington-Wenaha Wool Growers. A very interesting talk was

mutton lambs, attained by cross breeding of Rambouillet ewes and coarse rams, mostly black-faced breeds, some Lincolns. There are, however, two or three men raising fine wool lambs of exceptionally good quality. Fine wool ewes command good prices here as elsewhere. Grass is starting a little here now and is very welcome along with the mild weather we are having. I like the "Wool Grower" and wish you success with it.

ELMER D. BRYSON,
Washington, Feb. 15.

Montana and Texas lead in new subscribers for the month of February.

THE CERTAINTY WITH WHICH AN ARSENICAL POWDER DIP KILLS TICKS.

The dipping-tests upon experimental sheep, in and out of the wool, justify all that is stated in favor of this dip as a tick-destroyer. The sheep that have been dipped are now located at the quarantine station, and will be exhibited at the show.

Two sheep badly infected with ticks were received into the pens provided for them on the 3rd October last. One sheep was shorn and dipped; the second sheep was dipped in its wool of nine months' growth. The sheep was immersed in a dip prepared from an arsenical dipping powder of the strength as recommended in the printed instructions which are set forth on the outside of every packet. The time of immersion was one minute by the watch, held by Mr. Black. This was at 9 o'clock in the morning. At noon of the same day at least 30 ticks were found dead upon the floor of the shed in which the shorn sheep had been placed. The following day (4th October) a few live ticks were found. On the 5th October, at 3 p. m., one live tick was found on the sheep; but on the 6th the sheep was found to be free from ticks. The sheep was inspected every day for 10 days, when it was hand-infected with five live ticks, and in 26 hours these five ticks were found dead upon it. In a week hence four ticks were placed upon the sheep, but after watching them for two and a half hours they would not keep upon the sheep, so were killed. The dipped unshorn sheep was perfectly free from ticks with the one immersion. Most of the pupae were rendered sterile, and the few that incubated died.

These sheep were sent to the quarantine station on the 7th November, 1910, where they are now absolutely free from ticks and the wool in splendid order.

On the 2nd November two more ticky sheep were received. One was shorn and dipped in the same kind of preparation, and the same time of immersion, with the same result, viz., all the ticks died within 30 hours. One sheep was not dipped, but kept in the wool, it having ticks upon it. After a lapse of 10 days and many inspections of the shorn dipped sheep (no ticks being found upon it), it was placed in the pen with the undipped ticky sheep, and in half an hour three ticks were found upon it (the dipped sheep), which was then taken out of its pen and placed by itself, and in less than 26 hours two of the ticks were found dead and one very sick. The shorn dipped sheep was again placed with the undipped ticky sheep for a space of three weeks and was never again found to be infected.

These sheep were sent to the quarantine station, where they now are, and perfectly free from ticks. The wool is in splendid condition, being bright and strong.

To sum up, one dipping with an arsenical dip prepared in the manner as directed on the packets is sufficient to destroy all living ticks, and the dip which remains on the wool is also sufficient to destroy all newly hatched out ticks.



The above is extracted from Government of Tasmania, official report, which appeared in American Sheep Breeder, January, 1915.

COOPER'S POWDER DIP WAS USED IN THESE TESTS

Utah Distributing Agents: SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO., Salt Lake City, Utah
Montana Branch: C. F. WIGGS, Manager, Billings, Montana

The Boston Wool Market

BY OUR BOSTON CORRESPONDENT

CONSTANTLY decreasing stocks of domestic wool, and continued difficulty in getting Australian Merinos shipped to this market has in turn led to smaller sales of actual wool than for some time. Recent weekly sales have not exceeded 1,000,000 pounds, while some dealers estimate that not over 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 pounds of domestic wool was left in stock here by the middle of February. This marks a tremendous decrease from the first of the year, and explains why there has developed so keen a demand for medium clips in the West.

Another important development of the month has been the continued speculation in pulled wools, which have sold at the highest price of the season, with the various grades out of gear to an extent rarely seen. B supers have steadily sold at or above the level of A supers, the closing quotation at the end of February being 68 to 70 cents for Eastern B supers and 65 to 68 cents for Chicago Bs. Other quotations for pulled wools are 68 to 72 cents for Eastern extras and fine A supers, 68 to 70 cents for A supers, 50 to 55 cents for C supers, and 56 to 59 cents for gray pulled.

Chicago A supers are quotable at 65 to 67 cents. Combing pulled are quoted at 65 to 68 cents for Eastern fine, 63 to 65 cents for medium and 57 to 60 cents for low wools.

The first half of February saw the most active market on record for pulled B supers. Thousands of bags changed hands, in many cases several times over. Dealers were heavy buyers for speculation, but manufacturers also took on considerable wool. In fact, the necessities of the latter in regard to filling the contracts placed here for army goods were at the bottom of the speculative movement. It

is said that some of the manufacturers were badly hit in the advance in wool prices, and there has been some sharp skirmishing for a satisfactory blend to take the place of B supers, and at the same time at a figure that the manufacturers could afford to pay. Not since 1879 has there been seen such wild excitement in the local wool market as in the first week of February.

This speculative excitement was precipitated by the reimposition of embargo conditions by the Australian and British authorities, following the shipment to Germany of nearly 3,000,000 pounds of domestic wool on the steam-

excitement over the question of the embargo. Contradictory and conflicting reports were in circulation from day to day, and for a while no one here seemed to be absolutely certain whether the embargo was in force or not. Some features of the situation called to mind that ancient rhyme:

"Off again,

On again;

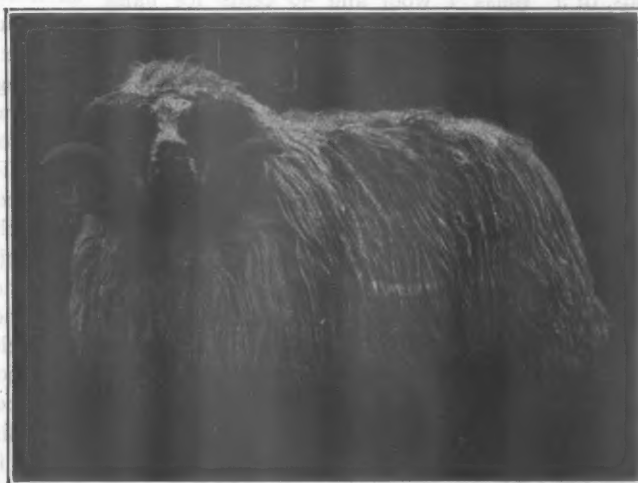
Gone again,

Finnegan."

Meanwhile, negotiations were steadily going forward, though badly complicated by the Luckenbach affair. Prior to the reimposition of the embargo at least three steamers

sailed for Vancouver with more or less wool in their cargoes, and the San Francisco line also succeeded in getting out some wool. The steamer Lord Erne was loaded at Melbourne and Sydney and was to have sailed from the latter port February 6 for Boston direct, via the Panama Canal. Two other vessels were also under charter to come to Boston by the same route, but at a last date nothing is known as to the sailing of the first two, which includes the Hackness, scheduled to sail February 21.

Most of the manufacturers and dealers appear to have been caught napping by the secret negotiations which were conducted between Sir Richard Crawford and A. M. Patterson, President of the Textile Alliance. The result of these negotiations were prematurely made public through a cablegram from Australia to a leading Boston house, indicating that thereafter no shipments of Merinos could be made from Australia, unless the wool was consigned to A. M. Patterson of the Textile Alliance. Sharp protests were at once made to Washington and the British Ambassador regarding this pro-



THE EMBARGO HAS BEEN RAISED ON SCOTCH BLACKFACE WOOL. IT IS COARSE HAIRY STUFF.

er J. L. Luckenbach. In the effort to secure a modification of the British and Australian embargoes, the plea was advanced that the mills of the country, and especially of New England, would be obliged to shut down for the lack of raw material unless Merinos were allowed to come to this country promptly and freely. Wool not being contraband, the shipments by the steamers Carolyn and Luckenbach were both within the rights of the American shippers, but so large a movement of export wool tended to discredit the previous claim of a scarcity.

For a time there was considerable

vision, and the agitation against it has by no means quieted down at the present writing

At the same time, there is a disposition on the part of the many among the importers to accept the prescribed conditions, as probably the best, and most favorable that can be secured from the British and Colonial authorities. Many manufacturers and dealers have large purchases of wool awaiting shipment in Australia, and it means a good deal of money to them as to whether the wool is shipped at an early date or not. Rumors are afloat in the trade to the effect that some of these early purchases, brought at a time when the chance of getting them shipped seemed exceedingly remote, figure an exceedingly low cost landed here. Some lots of Merinos, of a grade not often imported here, are said to stand the purchaser 8 to 9 pence in the grease, or a landed cost of 40

50 cents clean. Possibly some of these wools will have to be carbonized, and many of them are defective and inferior in character, but they are expected to fit in to present needs very well, if only they could be got to this country.

There is still considerable friction over the Textile Alliance censorship, especially as it involves a charge of one per cent of the invoice value of all the wools imported under its auspices. The latest to voice strong opposition to the method proposed is President William A. Wood of the American Woolen Co., who in a recent interview said "it is believed that the English Government's only aim is to prevent Australian wools, noils and yarns from being shipped to its enemies, which can easily be complied with without those monstrous conditions imposed by Mr. Patterson and without charge." He expressed a willingness on the part of the Corporation he represents to give the most binding guarantees, not only that no wool should be re-exported, but that no manufactures of these wools should in any manner reach any enemy of Great Britain.

That some feasible method of importing Merinos will be worked out of the present muddled situation is the

belief of both dealers and manufacturers, a fact shown by the continued purchases of fine wools in London and the Australian primary markets. Buying began late in Australia, but during the past month American buyers have secured a large volume of Merinos, and they are free operators, when any assurance is forthcoming that shipments can be made. Latest quotations from Australia show that Colonial markets are much firmer, the scoured cost of 64s laid down here being about 70 cents.

In South America the season is drawing to a close, though some small offers are still coming forward from Buenos Aires. Latest quotations indicate a scoured cost laid down here of 35 cents for Lincolns, 36 cents for Class 4 wool and 40 cents for half-blood. Arrivals lately from South America have been heavy, one steamer bringing in over 5,000,000 pounds.

Territory wools have continued to sell in a moderate way owing to the growing scarcity of desirable lots. There is more or less reticence in regard to making public the details of current business, as conditions in primary markets are thought to be at a dangerous pitch. Manufacturers have already called a halt to the speculation in B supers, and have refused to pay the extreme prices, except in cases where wool was actually indispensable to complete contracts in hand.

Similar conditions are supposed to exist in the West. Considerable contracting is reported in various sections, mainly for medium clips, which have sold at 23 to 25 cents. Some fine clips have been tied up on the basis of 20 to 22 cents, but in many cases growers are asking as much for their fine clothing clips as for medium wools. The latter are most needed, as no New Zealand crossbreds can come here this year, hence the eagerness to contract desirable clips running to medium.

Shearing is going on in Arizona, and a good start has already been made towards the purchase of the new wools. The Campbell & Francis clip has been bought by a Boston house at 27½ cents, where last year the same clip

was consigned, and is supposed to have netted about 20 cents to the growers. Other clips in Arizona have been sold after shearing at 20, 22 and in some cases 23 to 25 cents. The Campbell & Francis clip is estimated to be 5 to 6 per cent lighter than last year. Contracting has been reported in Montana, Wyoming, the Triangle and the Soda Spring District. In most sections after a few choice clips are secured, growers raise their limits to so high a figure as to cause buyers to draw back.

Scoured Territories have been moving steadily in this market, the current quotation at the end of February being 68 to 70 cents for choice fine and 66 to 67 cents for average fine and fine medium wools. Defective and inferior wools sell at 60 to 65 cents.

Medium fleeces are at the top level of the season. Three-eighths-blood combing Ohio wool has sold at 37 cents and some holders are now talking 40 cents for the remainder of their holdings. Fine washed; delaine is quoted at 35 cents; XX and above, 33 cents; unmerchantable delaine, 32 cents; fine unmerchantable, 28 to 30 cents; fine unwashed delaine, 30 to 32 cents; fine unwashed clothing, 26 to 28 cents; half-blood clothing, 35 cents; three-eighths-blood combing 37 to 38 cents; quarter-blood combing, 36 to 37 cents.

Trading in foreign wools has been mainly in foreign wools to arrive. Dealers are turning over their early purchases in both Australia and South America at a handsome profit. It is estimated that 90 per cent of dealer's purchases in South America have already been sold to manufacturers. Lately there has been a good movement of the same character in Australian Merinos.

Receipts of foreign wool have increased largely, six steamers arriving from South America during February. Total receipts of wool for the month of February were 27,556,664 pounds, including 11,426,754 pounds domestic and 16,129,910 pounds foreign. This compares with 32,073,906 pounds for February, 1914, of which 9,546,947 pounds were domestic and 22,526,959

March, pounds from Ja were 45 214,228 520 pou same p pounds, were do foreign.

EXPE

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NO

There press o York C Patagon Argenti Bailey

pounds foreign wool. Total receipts from January 1 to February 27, 1915, were 45,003,748 pounds, including 25,214,228 pounds domestic and 19,789,520 pounds foreign. Receipts for the same period in 1914 were 56,163,607 pounds, of which 20,761,813 pounds were domestic and 35,401,794 pounds foreign.

EXPECTS HIGH SPOT IN MAY.

After the boom in live mutton values early in March a reaction was logical, but sheep were so scarce that prices were well maintained and heavy lambs were not hit hard. The trade is confident that a high spot is to develop and May is the generally accepted time as at that period there will be little to come from anywhere, cheap pork will be less a handicap and beef will be worth more money. Cattle values advanced \$1.00 per cwt. early in March and the first sign of light receipts will probably put hogs up as much.—J. E. P.

WISCONSIN WAS A LIBERAL FEEDER

Wisconsin fed western sheep and lambs heavily this winter and will be in the market for feeders next fall. The Badger state promises to be a big customer of the western breeder owing to development of turnip growing. This crop is sown with barley, the plants lying dormant until the grain crop has been taken off when a rapid growth occurs. Cattle feeders in southern Wisconsin find this a lucrative method of getting two crops annually and fertilizing the land. W. J. Lathers of Beloit fed 3,000 lambs on turnips last fall and cleaned up a tidy sum of money.

NORTHERN PATAGONIA.

There has recently come from the press of Scribners and Sons of New York City, a book entitled "Northern Patagonia." Some four years ago the Argentine Government employed Mr. Bailey Willis of the United States

Geological Survey to go to Patagonia and make an extensive survey, preliminary to the launching of a campaign to bring about the settlement of that country. Generally speaking Patagonia in a grazing state devoted to the production of sheep and cattle, mostly under open range conditions such as prevailed in the West thirty years ago. From reading this book one reaches

est Woolgrowers' Association, at its recent annual meeting, decided to use the rotation or deferred system of grazing the coming season in handling their bands of sheep on the Payette forest ranges. This means that the forage on a different portion of each allotment will be allowed to mature and disseminate its seed each year before being grazed, thus assuring reseeding of the entire area at least once during every three to five years.

DISEASE A SERIOUS HANDICAP.

While sheep and lamb feeders in the disease-infected areas of the cornbelt were not under the necessity of putting their stock into the trench, they have been seriously handicapped by the scourge. The feeder market practically disappeared and speculation was crippled, giving big packers control of the market. Probably 25 per cent of the winter run went to the shambles that would otherwise have gone back to the country for a finish. Packers were able to make a one-price market buying prime stuff for the same money as mediocrity although selling the product on its merits. Their favorite practice is buying a crop of lambs at \$8.50 @8.60 that would have been worth anywhere from \$8.25@9.00, had the merit system been in force. They buy as one man and never before have they had such an opportunity to do this stunt. The disease outbreak has enabled the big packers to acquire a firm grip on eastern trade which they are not likely to relinquish. It probably depreciated the value of the January and February supply 50 cents per cwt. What the market needs is competition and interruption to traffic merely curtails it.

LIGHT RUN OF TEXAS SHEEP.

Owing to spotted conditions in Texas, the run of fat sheep from that quarter this spring will be curtailed. The Texas mutton crop is largely dependent on feed, of which there was a general abundance last year.

THOSE HAVING SHEEP OR RAMS FOR SALE!

SEE ADVERTISEMENTS
IN THIS ISSUE.

HAMPSHIRE

Walnut Hill Farms, Donerall, Kentucky.
Cunningham Sheep and Land Co., Pilot
Rock, Oregon.
W. H. McLaughlin, Raphine, Virginia.

SHROPSHIRE

Knollin & Finch, Soda Springs Idaho.

RAMBOUILLETS

Ohas. A. Kimble, Hanford, California.
Cunningham Sheep and Land Co., Pilot
Rock, Oregon.
Knollin & Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho.
W. D. Candland, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.
Baldwin Sheep Co., Hay Creek, Oregon.

LINCOLNS

R. S. Robson & Sons, Denfield, Ontario,
Canada.
Austin Bros., Salt Lake City, Utah.

COTSWOLDS

Knollin & Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho.
Austin Bros., Salt Lake City, Utah.

ROMNEYS

Hickman & Scruby, Kent, England.

RANGE EWES

J. E. Morse, Dillon, Montana.
Stanley Ooffin, N. Yakima, Washington.
Northwestern Livestock Co., Shonkin,
Montana.
S. M. Dewey, Douglas, Wyoming.

the conclusion that Patagonia is in many ways very similar to our own range states. Those who are searching for an open range country such as we had a few years ago will find this book of considerable interest.

BETTER GRAZING METHODS.

The Emmett-Payette National For-

Our English Wool Letter

"BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR AMERICAN GROWERS"

BY OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT

Bradford, February 20, 1915.

SINCE we last wrote the first series of 1915 of London sales have come to a close. This series passed off quite contrary to the expectations of most people, as it was generally thought that once those topmakers who had to have the wool had filled their needs, merinos would fall, and this decline was anticipated for the second and third weeks of the series. It never came to pass, chiefly because the United States representatives were such active buyers, and right up to the closing sale merinos kept the best point of the series, having marked a distinct advance on the opening week. The announcement that the Australian embargo had been replaced on wools destined for America did not affect things in the least, though it certainly lent weight to the fears expressed by one American buyer when he said he did not believe he could get a license for what he had bought and doubted if any other buyers would be able to ship. The effect of the Australian embargo in Bradford was to make spinners very cautious in buying merino tops for delivery to May and June, and in some cases they succeeded in getting in at a 1c reduction on the rates ruling the week previous. But this weakness, which was confined to future business and never showed itself in spot transactions at all, was soon seen to be merely temporary. It was all over and done with in less than a week, and the botany top market was stronger than ever before.

As we have pointed out in earlier letters, readers need have no fear about crossbred values for the next few months. The consumption of these wools is almost incomprehensible; and that London should close with a rise in evidence all round surprised nobody. This was in spite of the fact that crossbred supplies are steadily increasing. There were 38,000 bales available last series and another 54,150 bales were originally reported on the list of arriv-

als to be put up at the sales commencing next week. This series, the second, should have commenced on the 16th, but was postponed a week. It will be a fortnight's series, as the arrivals have been limited to 93,000 bales, of which only 13,356 are New Zealand crossbreds. The March series is fixed to take place on and after March 16th, and the offerings for those auctions have been limited to about 100,000 bales.

The railway companies are absolutely crowded out with traffic, both wool and other sorts. They are all under the government now, and do not care whether they transport the wool or not. Seeing that the government has guaranteed their profits, they want as little work as possible, and there are numerous examples of how wool has been nearly a fortnight in transit from London to Bradford, a journey that can be, and usually is, done in less than twelve hours by most through goods trains. One of the railway companies sent back all the wool transit orders they received during part of last series, and another refused to take any. Topmakers and merchants in Bradford are fretting and fuming, but all to no purpose. The Chamber of Commerce seems to be powerless to do anything. If at the next series all the 159,000 bales were sold and most of them to Yorkshire, how the railway companies could carry the wool is a mystery. The congestion, already unparalleled, would be far worse.

There is not the slightest doubt that if all Colonial purchases had come to hand and if the London sales wool had been transported at anything like the old rate, merino tops in Bradford would not be at their present level. It is far more likely that they would be as much as 4c below today's prices. This fictitious shortage, caused solely by the congestion at ports and in the railways, particularly the latter, is the sole prop of present botany top values. Of course there is the American demand

to consider, but we think if the wool were transported all right, that, as it now stands, would make very little real difference.

The general feeling in the trade of late has been one of intense indignation at America's action in shipping her own domestic wools to Germany and replacing those stocks with purchases in the Colonies and London. Her very large purchases of Cape wools have not been made without arousing considerable suspicion, as American mills do not use these wools, while German factories have for a long time been large consumers of them. We know that some licenses have been granted last week for the shipment of wool bought by America in London at the first series of this year, but whether many more will be issued or not is doubtful, though we think there will. The Bradford Chamber of Commerce urged the government to replace the entire embargo, but though it is not expected this will be done, it is generally held that licenses will in future be far harder to get, especially for dealers. American representatives, about six of whom have arrived, will probably operate in London next week if there is any chance, near or distant, of getting the wool out of this country, and as we do not think for a moment that the trade is filled up with merinos, we expect the 80,000 bales of fine wools to be lifted at last sales' closing prices. Crossbreds, owing to small supply, will probably rise 5 per cent. There appears no doubt about crossbred wools keeping somewhere near today's level for months to come, and today the whole trade seems resigned to this view, and is leaving these wools to take care of themselves. The dearth of the New Zealand article has caused some demand for English wools, which have sold readily during the past few weeks. Lincolns and other deep sorts have risen 3c in Bradford during the past three weeks or a month, and country dealers have

marked up their prices even more
Sound Manufacturing Conditions.

As one looks over the state of trade, the home industry leaves nothing to be desired, the whole of the textile mills engaged in spinning and weaving wool throughout the United Kingdom enjoying a state of boom. In all our experience we have never known a time like the present, and the difficulty is to find machinery capable of handling the business offering. This is easily seen when Great Britain and her allies are appealing to manufacturers to make fabrics suitable for the huge armies on the battlefield, and there is testimony of the position of affairs when Russia and France have to go across the Atlantic to get fabrics. We fully expect that the mills of Australia and New Zealand will be equally as busy making khaki serge for their own troops, hence wool is being shifted in a wonderful way. It was remarked the other day that in Dewsbury and Batley, the home of shoddy, never so much wool was used as is the case today. We know firms who speculated in buying big weights of rags in the United States which have been shipped to Dewsbury, but which cannot find a market, all because they are unsuitable for present requirements, and the owners are faced today with a serious loss. The war office demands that khaki serge for the troops shall be sound and strong, the standard of strength imposed being such that nothing but good wool can be used, otherwise a poor wearing cloth will be the result. It has been a real pleasure during the past four months to handle the many army cloths which are being made in the towns and villages throughout the West Riding of Yorkshire, and it is remarkable that the whole country seems to be swept clean of crossbred wool suitable for khaki manufacturing purposes. To say that things boom and that merchants handling the raw material have had a piping time is putting the case mildly.

The Outlook.

We are satisfied that the future shows up bright when viewed from

a consumptive standpoint, because mills will be run at their utmost capacity during the whole of 1915. The ordinary home trade as well as export requirements have had to be very greatly neglected in favor of the demand for soldiers' uniform cloths, but while crossbreds are in a splendid position, it is hardly at the expense of merinos. Fine wools are today well in the foreground, all the world turning to Bradford for tops, and the demand from the home trade being much bigger and still growing. Up to ten days ago the mills at Roubaix, Tourcon, and Verviers were still intact, although the towns mentioned were in the hands of German troops. That is satisfactory as far as it goes, and it is to be hoped that when German soldiers are compelled to leave the manufacturing areas of Belgium and France they will retire gracefully. Of course the worsted mills at Reims have all been demolished and that is a serious blow to the textile industry of that town as well as Lille.

Outlook for American Growers.

There is much at stake at the present time in which American wool-growers are interested. Since writing the above, the Board of Trade has made an official announcement which is going to greatly facilitate shipments of merino wool, tops, noils, wastes and yarns to the United States, the notice being as follows:

Persons desirous of shipping merino wool, including noils and tops, or blackfaced wool, to the United States of America should, before making an application for an export license, arrange for the wool to be consigned to the Chairman of the United States Textile Alliance, and are recommended to communicate in the first instance with Messrs. Freshfields, 31, Old Jewry, London, the representatives of the Alliance in this country.

All applications for licenses should be addressed to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise upon the forms prescribed for the purpose, which may be obtained from the Secretary, Custom House, London.

The future appears to be very bright when viewed from an American sheep man's standpoint. A good price is certain to be paid for the forthcoming clip, but we shall not be surprised if American buyers operate largely in London and Australia, and import very material quantities of Australian and South African merinos. These wools today are cheaper than American domestic wools of similar quality, due to some inflation in American wools on account of the European and Australian embargo. It now remains to be seen whether America can supply all her demands with the foreign article, but it is our firm conviction that the forthcoming clip will command excellent prices, and even the value of the carcase can not but have appreciated. We sincerely hope that American pastoralists will now put their shoulder to the wheel, and inaugurate a forward policy. When the new clip is shorn, it will pay any man to carefully remove the muck lumps, and to try and make his fleeces as presentable to the buyer as possible. There should be a very keen demand, and very good prices paid. Whether it will pay any man to hold a few months is a question that is very doubtful. There seems to the writer to be an abundance of merino wool to fully satisfy the requirements of both the home and American trades, and therefore if an excellent price is bid, we should feel disposed to accept it. However, before these lines appear in print much can happen, but as a rule it pays a man to sell in a time of boom and not wait until he thinks prices are going to be higher still.

In consequence of a very large buying of Scotch blackfaced by American buyers for carpet purposes, prices this last fortnight have advanced 1 to 2 cents, at least the Board of Trade has released their grip somewhat, and up to 50 per cent of present stocks of the strongest qualities can now go forward to the states. These wools do not compete with any American territory wools, hence we say that the outlook for the latter is of the best.

RESOLUTION AGAINST COMPULSORY DIPPING

Comments of a Prominent Dip Manufacturer.

Much interest has been manifested in the question as to whether sheepmen shall undertake the destruction of the tick pest, or leave this to the Federal authorities.

To most of us the mere mention of the word "compulsory" is objectionable and usually responsible for a perceptible stiffening of the spine. So that it is quite natural to resent any measure of a compulsory nature on first sight—but in many cases more mature consideration and thought warrants an opposite view and often open championship of the compulsory plans.

Whenever a compulsory measure is advocated, and this owing to our great suspicion of the man higher up, we ask ourselves who is back of it—is a trust getting the benefit? In this case, and quite naturally, some sheep men have said the dip makers are responsible for the suggestion that tick dipping be made compulsory.

The larger question of the benefit the sheepman will enjoy from having his sheep free from ticks, is entirely lost sight of—that does not matter—but, "if a dip maker is trying to make me dip and so sell his dope, well he'd better look out."

Briefly, that is the spirit back of the Resolution No. 3 of the last National Wool Growers' Convention at Salt Lake City, and as the representative of a reputable dip manufacturer, I feel tempted to outline the position my firm adopts under such circumstances.

Always do we give our full support to any reforms or measures calculated to benefit the sheepman, and though some may question the truth of this, I can say with absolute sincerity that never is any move made, either as to sales or backing of a new project—unless it is evident that it offers much of real value to the man who makes our life possible—the sheepman.

Thus in our recent circular sent broadly to western sheepmen, we gave considerable prominence to the letters published in the American Sheep Breeder, which most strongly advocated dipping for ticks—but care was exercised to eliminate any reference to whether such dipping should be compulsory or not.

We are not advocates of compulsory dipping in that the Federal authorities should undertake this, but honestly feel, and this is engendered from our wide experience, that such dippings to be efficient and to finally eradicate the ticks, must be in a sense compulsory. A better way of expressing our view is that it should be made compulsory for every man to eradicate the tick from his flocks—let him be the judge

as to the proper means to adopt—the dip to use, etc.—that is his responsibility. Make him pay a fine if he attempts to move or has on his place any ticky or lousy sheep.

Such measures already exist in Australia, where sheepmen so fully appreciate the need of keeping their sheep clean, that they feel it wise to make these laws to compel their irresponsible brethren to fall in line and not remain a menace to the clean flocks.

So our position is one of open advocacy of dipping to destroy ticks, and this chiefly because the sheepman is benefited. The fact that we sell dip is an important one, but unless the use of our product worked more definite benefit to the sheepman, our cause would be hopeless. Clean sheep mean peaceful sheep—maximum flesh and wool producers.

Yours very truly,
CHAS. E. TIMSON,
Manager, Wm. Cooper and Nephews.

COYOTES DO DAMAGE.

Andrew Little of Emmett, Idaho, in a letter to Wm. Monia, Morris' head sheep buyer, at Chicago, describes how coyotes infected with rabies have bitten dogs and live stock in that locality. Hydrophobia has resulted, causing consternation. Many sheep have been destroyed.
J. E. P.



Mr. Woolgrower:

You and Your Family are going to the Pacific Coast to visit the Two Big Fairs? Sure. The Old Reliable Line with Safety and Service is at your Service. We want your business, both Freight and Passenger. We desire to show our appreciation of it by taking a personal interest in each and knowing that you are well taken care of.

For beautifully illustrated literature, rates, information or anything else you desire, write or better still call on—

J. M. FULTON, Asst Gen. F. & P. A., Reno, Nevada

H. F. KERN, General Agent, Denver, Colorado

C. L. McFAUL, District F. & P. A., Salt Lake City, Utah

Stewart Shearing Machines

We furnish complete equipments including Gasoline Engine and all accessories.

WRITE FOR PRICES

Full line of Stewart Combs, Cutters and extras.

Little Wonder Outfits, with or without Magneto

*Western Agents for Kemp's Branding Paint, Cooper's Sheep Dip
Cooper Wool Baler. Fleece Twine. Wool Bags.*

The Salt Lake Hardware Co.

WALNUT HALL FARMS—HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP



SOME OF THE WALNUT HALL STUD RAMS—These rams were machine sheared two months before photo was taken.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS

Walnut Hall is the only breeding establishment of its kind in the United States that has made FIVE successful exportations of rams and ewes to SOUTH AMERICA (all animals in these exportations were raised on our farms). Business goes only where it is INVITED, and stays only where it is WELL TREATED. We invite your business—We treat you well. We believe in making FRIENDS as well as money, and conduct our business on these lines. Money was saved last season by early contracting, the same will be true of 1915.

Address all communications to— **Robt. S. Blastock, Mgr., Box Y, Walnut Hall Farms, Donerail, Ky.**

Do Your Shearing with

Take the wool off evenly and quickly. Get a long even buyers. Any of the **Stewart** machines shown here

Stewart No. 9 Hand Operated Machine —Ball Bearing

For Flocks up to 200



\$11.50
with four
sets of
combs
and
cutters

This machine has a substantial fly wheel enclosed in the gear case. That facilitates the easy turning. The gears are all cut (not cast) from the solid steel bar and are file hard. They are enclosed, protected and run in oil. Every point of friction is fitted with ball bearings. That contributes much to the easy running and long life of the machine. The shearing head is also ball bearing throughout.



Send us \$2.00 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance, or remit in full, as you prefer. If the machine doesn't please you in every way, return it inside 30 days and we will send your money back, including transportation charges. If you haven't sheared yet, send for one of these machines today and see what real satisfaction there is in this splendid machine.

The price all complete as described is only \$11.50, which includes four sets of knives.

Stewart Little Major Shearing Machine

For Flocks from 200 to 1500

This illustrates the Stewart Little Major Gasoline Motor equipped with our attachment for shearing sheep and goats. The shear can be started or stopped, connected or disconnected while motor runs. A stout spring on clutch bracket either holds or releases clutch—just a pull of the first section of tubing outward, or push inward by shearer. Fitted with latest No 12 Stewart shear.

As a complete single power unit—warranted to clip any wool or mohair grown—the Stewart Little Major Sheep and Goat Shearing Machine fills a long felt want among those owners who consider hand power machines inadequate for their bands, and who have no available engine to spare for driving a power machine. It is also a boon for the custom shearer by reason of its simplicity and light weight—90 pounds.

Price, complete as shown with battery without table, f. o. b. Chicago.....\$50.00

With high tension magneto\$60.00



What Users Say

McAndrews (via Mack), Col., July 20, 1914.
In 1909 I installed a new Stewart Machine sheep shearing plant consisting of only six machines, and have since then enlarged it to a fifteen machine plant. After five years' experience with the plant I am pleased to state that the Stewart Sheep Shearing Machinery has proven satisfactory in every respect.

R. A. TANNEY.

Winfield, Iowa, Aug. 6, 1914.
The Sheep Shearing Machine No. 9 with horse clipper attachment is all that it could be.

E. ENKE.

Joliet, Ill., July 14, 1914.
We now have our shearing plant equipped with eight Stewart Machines, which are uni-

formly giving good service. The perfection of the New Stewart Machine has placed the responsibility for the quality and quantity of work done entirely upon the operator. We could not ask more from them.

MILLSDALE SHEEP FEEDING YARDS,
A. J. MILLS, Manager.

I am well pleased with your machine and think it a great labor saving device, besides doing a great deal better work than can be done by hand.

J. L. LITTLEFIELD.

Hansell, Ia., August 12, 1914.
Have used one of your power machines for three years. It is all one could expect in its line.

WM. R. HELD.

Farmington, N. H., July 14, 1914.
I am very much pleased with the Stewart Sheep Shearing Machine which I purchased from you about three years ago. It does good work and I found it will do what you claim.

FRANK H. DOW.

Los Banos, Cal., July 20, 1914.
I have tried your Little Wonder Sheep Shearing Machine and it is proving satisfactory. You will please ship me one just the same kind. Please ship as possible. I want to use it right away.

W. W. W.

Darlington, Wis., July 18, 1914.
We have used your Stewart Sheep Shearing Machine for several years and have found no other machine could do better work.

Send your order now for a machine suitable

Chicago Flexible Shaft Company

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and Comfort This Year

that will bring the most from
it for you. **Order Now.**

Stewart Little Wonder Power Shearing Outfit

For Flocks from 1500 to 5000

is an exceptionally
power outfit for own-
flocks ranging from
5,000. It consists of a
grade two-horse power
mobile type, gasoline
two Stewart shears,
working independently,
grinder. The whole
in one machine
can be easily moved
from place to place by
men, or carried in a
It is just the thing
shearers who wish to
about from flock to
during the shearing

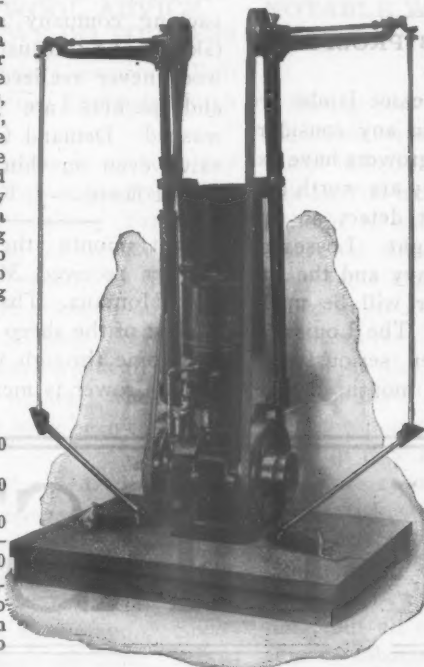
Price.

Stewart "Little Won-
including en-
two shears,
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as \$100.00
de Combs at 50
s each 6.00
de Cutters at 15
s each 3.60

complete \$109.60

Stewart "Little Won-
s fitted with a Magneto
ment if desired at an
nal cost of \$10.00 to
list.

for catalog of this and other power Shearing Machines.



For the Large Flock Owner

The Stewart Enclosed Cut
Gear Power Shearing
Machine



This illustration shows
a single Stewart overhead
type, enclosed cut gear
machine. Any number of
these may be operated on
one line shaft.

Every moving part is
securely enclosed in a
metal case where it runs
in oil protected from dust
and dirt.

This machine runs ab-
solutely without thrust. The
action is positive and there
is no lost motion.

No friction wheels to slip
or leather to get oil soaked
or spongy.

Runs on slow line shaft
with speed of about 450 re-
volutions per minute.

Price per unit, \$50.00.

Write for
special catalog
and prices on
complete
plants.



Stewart Machines:

am well satisfied with our investment;
the Stewart way is the only way
would permit our sheep to be shorn.
also now using your horse clipper at
it, which more than paid for itself
year.

GEO. D. PARKINSON & SON.

Langlois, Ore., July 16, 1914.
I have used your Little Wonder Sheep
Machine for five successive years
it a complete success. No man who
to shear can make a mistake in
one of the Stewart Sheep Shearing
Machine. I am putting in a water work to
it. I would like you to send me
a line shaft and all that I would
be running four of the Stewart shears.
E. B. SYPHER.

our flock or write for new 1915 Catalogue

596 La Salle Avenue

Monticello, Ill., August 1, 1914.

The "Little Wonder" Stewart Sheep Shear-
ing Machine is truly a little wonder. Plenty
of power, speed and a splendid machine.

FRANK O. DILATUSH.

Sterling City, Tex., July 23, 1914.

Some time ago I purchased a Stewart
Sheep Shearing Machine from you and used
it for two seasons, and its work was entire-
ly satisfactory. I think the machine the
best I have ever seen.

A. A. GAMBLE.

Carpenter, S. D., July 3, 1914.

I have used a Stewart No. 9 Shearing Ma-
chine for four years and it works as good
as new yet. The machine shears clean and
runs easy. I had never seen a machine work

until I got this one and can shear a sheep
in four minutes now.

W. L. MERRIMAN.

Fowlerville, Mich., July 26, 1914.

I have used one of your Little Wonder
Shearing Machines for five seasons and there
is no better. I shear thousands of sheep
every year. After shearing I use my engine
for pumping water.

WM. WENDEL.

Breedlove, W. V., July 15, 1914.

We bought one of your Stewart Sheep
Shearing Machine about three years ago. We
like it; runs easy and does good work. We
have never seen its equal anywhere.

JACOB AND JULIUS SLAUBAUGH.

CHICAGO

FEBRUARY'S PRICE RECORD. KILLED MANY WILD ANIMALS.

February's top price of sheep at Chicago was \$7.75 and on lambs \$9.65. The bulk sold at the following ranges by weeks:

Week ending—	Bulk of Sheep.	Bulk of Lambs.
February 6	\$5.75@6.80	\$8.50@9.15
February 13	6.25@7.00	8.00@8.90
February 20	6.25@7.25	8.25@8.70
February 27	6.75@7.35	8.60@9.50

Average and top prices by weeks follow:

Week ending—	Sheep:		Lambs:	
	Top.	Average.	Top.	Average.
February 6 ...	\$7.25	\$6.30	\$9.35	\$8.90
February 13 ...	7.25	6.50	9.00	8.45
February 20 ...	7.40	6.75	8.75	8.50
February 27 ...	7.45	7.25	9.65	9.15

GOOD WOOL IN CALIFORNIA.

Our sheep are doing fine, better than ever, and growing the best wool I have seen for years. This is going to be the best year yet for western sheepmen in spite of Wilson, Bryan, etc. We have had lots of snowfall, so are insured good feed for next summer.

R. GUSCETTI, California.

The Soda Springs Grazing Association of Soda Springs, Idaho, have been offering a bounty of \$3 on coyotes, \$4 on wildcats and \$25 on wolves. This bounty has been in effect since January, and up to March the association had paid out a total of \$1,066. Bounties have been paid on 317 coyotes, 15 wolves and ten wildcats. Wolves have only recently appeared in this section, but this winter they have killed 13 head of cattle for one outfit.

SOUTHERN LAMB PROSPECT.

Kentucky and Tennessee lambs are not being contracted in any considerable numbers because growers have exalted ideas of what they are worth and the middleman cannot detect an opportunity to get in right. Losses at lambing time were heavy and the run across the Ohio River will be much lighter than last year. The Louisville stock yards have been seriously infected with foot and mouth disease,

creating a possibility that the bulk of the southern crop will be sent to Chicago and St. Louis which would have the effect of getting that movement out of a rut.—J. E. P.

BIG DEMAND FOR PELTS.

Owing to high prices realized by pelts and wool, packers are grabbing everything with a fleece. Pelts are fetching \$2.00@2.25, month-shorn pelts \$1.25 and slats 30 cents. Pelts with about an inch of wool are in demand for army coat making. One Chicago packing company sold its February take-off at \$2.15 just as it ran. Pulled wool never realized as much money and packers are selling it before washed. Demand for wool has put a value even on thin sheep that carry decent fleeces.—J. E. P.

Last month the National Wool Grower received 34 new subscribers from Montana. That state may be going out of the sheep business, but they still come through when the National Wool Grower is mentioned.

SAFETY FIRST

THE SLOGAN of the Industrial World of today may well be followed by the careful Sheepman and he should realize a Vital Point—a point where Safety is most needed—is in Marketing.

SAFETY FIRST should then be uppermost in the mind of every shipper: The consigning of same a matter of careful consideration and forethought, not to be wafted hither or thither by rosy promises or eager solicitation.

SAFETY FIRST in marketing means Direct Consignment into Safe Hands: To a Firm recognized by the trade as Honest, Efficient and in position to give you the SERVICE you expect and to which you are entitled.

OUR CUSTOMERS know their shipments are Safe when consigned to us. They realize we depend for future business on RESULTS, not Promises—and that our record shows Results most Satisfying.

LET YOUR MOTTO likewise be "Safety First" and consign future shipments direct to

W. R. SMITH & SON

"Who Handle Nothing But Sheep"

JOHN SMITH
C. E. COYLE

WM. R. (Bill) SMITH
J. CLARK EASTES

SOUTH OMAHA

:-:

CHICAGO

The National Wool Grower

Published Monthly by the National Wool Growers' Association Company
(Incorporated)

Published at 718 McIntyre Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

Edited by the Secretary

Subscription One Dollar Per Year. Entered as Second-Class Matter January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under Act March 3, 1879.

OUR LATEST WOOL ADVICE AS WE GO TO PRESS

(Special Cable to the Commercial Bulletin from London, England, March 6th.)

"The wool situation is without any parallel in the history of the trade. The London sales are finishing (Friday) at the highest point of the series. America has forced everybody to the limit and compared with prices made in January, scoured Merinos have been bought for Boston frequently eight cents a pound higher, while good greasy fine wools have been four cents dearer.

"Crossbreds advanced fifteen per cent over the previous sales.

"There is a huge business offering for forward business in tops and yarns, with prices fully two cents dearer as compared with a week ago. Sixty-fours are quoted at 64 cents. Bradford cannot cope, however, with the business to be had in tops and yarns.

"Germany has commandeered mohair stocks in Turkey.

"Doubt is expressed by many that the present system of obtaining licenses will last long and American shippers are straining every nerve to get wool and tops away. American buyers have cleared the Bradford market of stocks of Merino noils."

EDITOR'S NOTE—Even though the embargo on fine wool has been partly removed we are advised that up to this date no license to export wool from Great Britain has been granted. The last word from Australia shows a pronounced advance in the prices of all kinds of wool.

NOTABLE WEEK FOR SHEEP TICKS

During the week just passed there has come from the press two very useful bulletins dealing with the sheep tick and its means of eradication. One bulletin is issued by the Utah State Board of Sheep Commissioners, and recites the experiments made by that board in co-operation with the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, to determine the most efficient class of dips for the eradication of sheep ticks. These experiments indicate that with any dip now on the market two dippings are required for the eradication of the tick. Cresol, coal tar, arsenic and tobacco dips were tried in these experiments, and none of them killed the larva of the sheep tick at one dipping, but all of them with the exception of tobacco killed all the ticks at two dippings. This experiment indicates that the coal tar dips are the most satisfactory for use where the eradication of the sheep tick is sought.

The other bulletin is number 105, by the Wyoming Experiment Station, at Laramie, Wyoming. It recounts what is probably the most extensive and accurate sheep tick experiments ever made, which tests extended over a period of two years. In the conclusions arrived at this bulletin is very similar to the one issued by the Utah Board of Sheep Commissioners. First, that no dip now on the market can be relied upon to kill all the ticks at one dipping, and that where eradication is sought two dippings must be had. Second, that when everything is con-

sidered the coal tar dips prove very satisfactory.

Both of these bulletins should be in the hands of western sheepmen, and we especially urge them to write for them.

WOOL PRICES.

Since the last issue of this paper there has been but little change in the wool market. In fact there has been no wool market, for there is but little wool left in the hands of dealers.

Some contracting has been done at good prices, but most of this was done in the early part of the month, and for the last few days we know of little selling. Twenty-five cents is still offered in most sections of the country, with but few growers disposed to sell.

The Austins of Salt Lake City have sold their large clip at 25 cents. This clip is mostly of crossbred, but contains some fine wool.

Around Dillon, Montana, a few clips have been sold at 25 cents, and one is reported sold at 26½ cents.

At Cokeville, Wyoming, a very light clip of coarse wool has been sold at 25 cents.

At Boise, Idaho, two large clips of crossbred have sold at 25 cents.

In Arizona, 25 cents has been the prevailing price, but at least one clip has been sold at 27 1-2 cents. Reports of 30-cent sales from that section have reached us, but we have been unable to confirm them. Most of the Arizona wools have gone forward on consignment. S. B. Curtis of western Wyoming has sold a clip of ½-blood at 25 cents.

R. N. Stanfield, Pendleton, Oregon, advises us he has sold a clip of fat sheep wool for 28 cents. The Wood Livestock Company, Spencer, Idaho, have been offered 26 cents for their clip; 28 cents has been offered for a clip of Utah coarse wool. Late last week two clips of Western Utah wool sold at around 23 cents. Many offers of 25 cents have been made, but above we

give the only sales we know of up to this date, March 10.

Naturally we have had many requests from wool growers asking whether or not to sell at 25 cents. We certainly must refuse to give advice of this nature. The wool grower knows his financial condition better than anyone else can know, and our advice is that he use his own judgment in determining the right moment at which to sell.

THE WOOL ESTIMATE.

On another page will be found a chart prepared by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, giving the price, the amount and shrinkage of the wool produced by every state last year. These prices are the values in the Boston market. While there are many errors in the estimate, especially as to the amount of wool produced in some of the western states, it must be remembered that it will be very difficult to give an accurate estimate of all wools produced previous to the taking of the census five years hence.

We want to invite the attention of woolgrowers to this table for there is much in it of decided value. It will be noted that Virginia wool shrank but 36 per cent last year and had an average clean value per pound of 50 cents, equivalent to 32 cents in the grease. The wool of Washington shrank 68 per cent and had a clean value of 50 cents, equivalent to but 17¼ cents in the grease. The sheep of Virginia sheared 4.6 pounds of wool but on account of light shrinkage the wool brought \$1.47 per fleece while the sheep of Washington sheared 8 pounds and on account of an excess of dirt, the value per fleece was but \$1.38. Thus it appears that 4.6 pounds of wool in Virginia is actually worth 10 cents more than 8 pounds of wool in the state of Washington. In fact the light wool costs less to handle all along the line, costs less to shear, costs less in freight, costs less to scour. Of course it was not the fault of the Washington man that his wool was heavy; cli-

mate was responsible for that, but we have always thought that if sheepmen would make it their business to keep their flocks out of dusty trails and corrals the shrinkage of western wool could be somewhat reduced and its character improved.

In connection with this table it will be noticed that the wools that had the highest scoured value were from Nevada, they were worth 60 cents per clean pound. While those that had the lowest clean value were the wools of Illinois and Maryland at 42 cents per clean pound.

The average shrinkage of all our wool was 59.2 per cent, but of the western states it averaged 64.4 per cent, while in the extreme southern states it averaged but 38.6 per cent.

There is a lesson in this wool chart for those who have been pointing to the high grease price paid in New Zealand and Australia for crossbred wools. We have repeatedly pointed out that these high foreign prices were for wool of very light shrinkage. If it is intended to compare New Zealand prices with those in the United States, the comparison should be made with wool of equal shrinkage. Thus the light wool of Virginia averaged 32 cents per grease pound and the wool of all the southern states, by reason of light shrinkage, brought 29 cents per grease pound, an average value quite as high as those prevailing in any part of the world.

KEEPING ACCURATE ACCOUNTS.

When the Tariff Board started to make its investigation to find the cost of woolgrowing in the United States, it found that many woolgrowers had no itemized record of their incomes or expenditures. In many cases it was necessary for the Board to go to the bank to find out what the incomes and expenditures had been. For these reasons much of the data collected by the Tariff Board had to be restricted to the larger outfits that did sufficient business to justify keeping a bookkeeper and a set of books.

At the Washington Woolgrowers' meeting, Mr. Stanley Coffin emphasized the necessity of sheepmen keeping an accurate record of their expenditures. He has several bands of sheep that he runs on the shares, and he has devised a very simple plan of keeping accounts. All his bills are paid by checks, and on every check there is a blank line on which is to be entered the item for which the check was drawn. Thus when the shearers are paid off, the check shows that it was drawn for shearing, etc. At the end of the season it is a simple matter to go over these checks and total the amount paid for handling every end of the sheep business. From his checks, Mr. Coffin found that the cost of running one band of ewes was \$2.25 a year, while the cost of running another band was over \$2.50 per year. Of course, having the checks and knowing just what was expended for every branch of the business, he knew where the fault lay. These costs, however, did not include interest on investment, depreciation or the loss of sheep by death. These items are easily obtainable and show that the cost of handling ewes around North Yakima is well in excess of \$3.50 per head per year.

It appears to us that it would be but a slight inconvenience for every woolgrower to adopt a system of this kind and at the end of the year he would know just where his money went and would be in a position to stop up the leaks if any appeared.

USE THE KNIFE.

During the next two months about seventy-five per cent of the western lamb crop will be dropped. Naturally about one-half of these lambs will be rams. Sad to relate many of these ram lambs that should go to market as wether lambs will be retained for breeding rams.

It is a fact admitted by all progressive sheepmen that the scrub ram has been the curse of the range sheep industry. Men have used rams that would not have made decent wethers,

and as a result the standard of many range flocks has been progressively downward. With some woolgrowers the controlling factor in purchasing rams has been the price, the lower the price the better the ram suited. In many parts of the West breeding and conformation have been secondary considerations when rams were being purchased.

The ram in western flocks represents about 75 per cent of the flock for all improvement must come through him. Sheepmen know that it is difficult, if not impossible, to class and cull range ewes as can be done where they are handled within pastures. This leaves it up to the ram to bring about improvement if any is to be made. The men who have been the most successful financially in the western sheep business have invariably been the men who used high class rams. Many of the men who have gone out of business have done so because of the scrub ram which he has used. We think as time goes on the difference between the breeder of good sheep and the breeder of scrub sheep will become more and more pronounced. It has been said that it is a crime to allow scrub sheep to run upon the public range and consume the public grass. We fully agree with the opinion, and believe, that since the grass belongs to all the people they have a right to demand that the sheep that graze it shall represent sufficient quality to return the highest possible revenue from feed so consumed. Ultimately grass will become so valuable that laws will be passed that will require that it be fed only to such class of animals that will return the greatest good to the community at large. Under such a regime the scrub rams will disappear forever from our range sheep industry.

We anticipate that high wool is going to be followed this fall by the best demand for rams the West has ever experienced. Naturally this will result in men saving thousands of scrub rams that should have gone to market at about four months of age. Breeders that now have a notion of saving these ram lambs for rams with the hope of

reaping some of the high prices that are sure to prevail this fall, are simply fooling themselves. Rams are going to sell high next fall providing they are real choice specimens. When sheepmen have money they buy the best there is, and it has invariably happened when wool was high, the demand for scrub rams was low. This fall most of our woolgrowers will be in a financial position to go out and buy the best there is, and the man who has saved a lot of scrub rams with the thought that he is going to sell them to range sheepmen, will find that he will still have them on hand at the beginning of next winter. The safe plan would be to convert them into wethers while they are yet young.

WESTERN PACIFIC FAILS.

From press reports we learn that the Western Pacific Railroad, running

Range Ewes

Read the advertisements of
Range Ewes offered for sale in
this issue.

from Salt Lake City, Utah, to San Francisco, has gone into the hands of the receiver. Such an occurrence has been expected since the day the railroad was built. It runs through a territory that originates but little traffic, and parallels the Southern Pacific. The construction of this railroad was of no benefit to the west, and was a distinct detriment to the railroad world. Its chief use has been to afford some stock manipulations and high financial transactions.

When this road was projected the Interstate Commerce Commission should have had authority to step in and stop its construction. It has always been clear that this road would not be a financial success, but that it would imperil the success of other roads already in existence. Speculators in the railroad field should not be allowed to squander the people's mon-

ey in reckless railroad construction. There should be a governing body of clean, honest men like the Interstate Commission to pass upon the advisability of constructing new railroads before allowing their stock to be sold to an unsuspecting public.

LAMBING IN RANGE PASTURES.

On page 17 of this issue will be found an article dealing with lambing in range pastures. This appeals to us as one of the most important statements that has ever appeared in this paper. Every wool grower should take pains to read that article most carefully for it points the way to a saving of around 10 per cent in our annual lamb crop. This story reveals the hope of the future so far as the range sheepman is concerned.

THE WOOL EMBARGO AFFAIR.

Great Britain has been taking the embargo on and off wool with such rapidity that observers have become somewhat dizzy. For sometime the Textile Alliance, a New York Association of Manufacturers, has been trying to put up a job by which Australian wool could be brought to the United States. Finally they have entered into the following agreement with the War Department of Great Britain covering the importation of fine Merino wools and Blackface Scotch carpet wools:

"Gentlemen:
"On behalf of the Textile Alliance, Inc., we, the undersigned directors, in recognition of the trust reposed in us by yourselves and the Government of Great Britain do pledge ourselves to the best of our power and ability to carry out the following undertaking in respect of wool exported from Great Britain into the United States and consigned to A. M. Patterson, Esquire, Chairman of the Alliance or other the Chairman of the Alliance for the time being.

1. That neither the Textile Alliance nor any of its associated bodies nor their members nor the owners of mills for whom the wool is destined

shall re-sell any wool so imported to any dealer or other person or persons, but that such wool shall be used in the mill or mills for their own manufacturing purposes only.

2. That no part of the wool nor any wool tops or yarn made therefrom shall be re-exported to any destination from the U. S. A.

3. That realizing that such imports might encourage the export of American grown wool we will so far as lies in our power endeavor to discourage the export of such wool.

4. That with the advice and consent of H. B. M. Ambassador at Washington we will take such measures with the several purchasers and importers as shall best effectuate our undertaking.

With appreciation of the confidence bestowed upon us."

We are, Signed,

TEXTILE ALLIANCE.

Of course, a glance at this agreement shows that it is clearly a violation of our anti-trust laws as well as of the neutrality declaration of President Wilson. We are greatly astounded that the State Department has permitted such an unholy agreement to be entered into at this time. Section three of the agreement is a clear declaration that this nation will discriminate against Germany in obtaining supplies of wool. As soon as this agreement was received, the National Wool Growers Association sent the following telegram to the Attorney General of the United States:

"The textile alliance of New York City has entered into an agreement with certain agencies in Great Britain as follows: 'Section 3. That realizing that such imports might encourage the export of American grown wool, we will so far as lies in our power endeavor to discourage the export of such wools.' We feel that this is an illegal agreement and is an interference with commerce and a violation of our anti-trust laws. On behalf of the American sheep industry, we appeal to you to investigate this matter and demand the abrogation of this agreement."

Later the following telegram was sent to the Secretary of State:

"The agreement entered into by the Textile Alliance with certain agencies in Great Britain for the importation of wool, it seems to us is clearly in violation of our anti-trust laws and at least is a violation of the neutrality proclamation of President Wilson. This country has ample wool to supply it until the first of next December and your Department need have no alarm about our supply before that date. The administration placed our wool upon the free list and we now have the right to expect that the same administration will countenance no agreement which encourages the importation of foreign wool or prevents the exportation of our wool. We insist that the right shall be maintained to export American grow wool to Germany and depend on your Department to preserve that right."

Telegrams were sent to western Senators asking them to demand that the administration insist upon the abrogation of this unfair agreement entered into by manufacturers.

The above agreement does not permit the importation of crossbred wool or coarse Merino. Shipping facilities are very limited and the costs of importing are double what they usually are. This agreement may be abrogated at any moment without notice.

IMPORTS OF MUTTON SMALL.

With a unrelaxed embargo on Australian and New Zealand mutton, United States imports have dropped to small volume as little is coming from South America. Europe is taking nearly everything and probably will until after the war. Mutton imports in 1914 aggregated 19,875,942 pounds valued at \$1,824,168. The previous year imports were 533,740 pounds valued at \$43,495. Imports of sheep in 1914 were 199,995 valued at \$657,388 against 115,688 the previous year when the valuation was \$312,266.—J. E. P.

SHEEP COMING INTO FAVOR.

A recent publication of the Depart-

ment of Agriculture states that sheep are very useful in destroying insect pests that harbor in grass that goes to waste, and they recommend that sheep be grazed along the roadsides so as to destroy these pests. Among other things this bulletin says: "On account of their light weight, sheep can be pastured in fields when the ground would be too wet for heavier animals. Their small feet, entomologists find, are also more effectual in destroying insects on the surface of the ground than the hoofs of larger animals."

Ultimately the public will come to realize that the sheep has been grossly slandered and that of all domestic animals it does the least injury to range and grasses.

MOVEMENT OF SHEEP.

During February receipts of sheep and lambs at the six principal western markets were 792,557, a decrease of 171,751 compared with the same period of last year. Chicago with 233,133 showed a loss of 224,655; Kansas City with 169,883, a gain of 31,792; Omaha with 229,771, a gain of 9,469; St. Louis with 35,679, a loss of 10,713; St. Joseph with 101,911, a gain of 28,928 and Sioux City, with 22,362, a loss of 6,572. For the first two months of the current year receipts at these markets were:

	1915.	1914.	Gain or Loss.
Chicago	618,228	943,016	**324,7
Kansas City..	311,333	298,621	*12,7
Omaha	450,844	446,635	*4,209
St. Louis	87,317	108,482	**21,1
St. Joseph ...	175,815	144,597	*31,21
Sioux City ...	69,595	83,739	**14,14
Totals	1,713,132	2,025,090	**311,95

*Increase.
**Decrease.

A great number of the members of the National Wool Growers' Association have as yet forgotten to pay their dues for 1915. Please remember that the dues of all members are due on January 1st, regardless of the time they were paid the previous year.

Your dues were due January first. Are they paid?

"THE ONLY PAINT THAT SCoured PERFECTLY"

Wyoming Experiment Station Bulletin 93

KEMPS

**Kemps Australian Branding Liquid—
Most Practical Brand for the West—
Goes Further Than Crude Brands—
Lasts From Shearing to Shearing—
Scours Out.**

ASK ANY WESTERN MERCHANT

Write for Special Booklet Giving Opinion of Woolen Manufacturers Regarding Linseed Oil and Lamp Black Brand

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

WILLM. COOPER & NEPHEWS, Chicago, Ill.

PROPRIETORS COOPER'S SHEEP DIP.

Utah Distributing Agents, **SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.**, Salt Lake City

Washington and Oregon Distributing Agents, **CENTRAL DOOR & LUMBER CO.**, Portland, Oregon

Central Texas Distributing Agents, **WOOL GROWERS' CENTRAL STORAGE CO.**, San Angelo, Texas

Montana Branch, **C. F. WIGGS**, Manager, Billings, Montana



Be Sure It's Cooper's, Then Dip

You Need Ask But One Question About Sheep Dip

IS IT COOPER'S?

If it is Cooper's the results are assured—All you have to do is dip. Cooper's Dip is the result of over 70 year's experience of sheep dip specialists—men who have made sheep dip a life study. The name Cooper on sheep dip means sterling quality at lowest possible cost.

BEST FOR SCAB AND TICKS

Ephraim, Utah.

During the past six years I have dipped about 400,000 sheep and during this time Cooper's Fluid Dip has given absolute satisfaction against scab. It's certainly all you claim and has been a money maker for me. I find it far superior to any Coal Tar Dips I have ever used.

ARCHIE L. ANDERSON.

Cheyenne, Wyo.

For a number of years we have used Cooper's Fluid Sheep Dip. At a dilution of one gallon to 200 it destroys all the ticks; that's what we dip for here. We consider Cooper's Fluid the best liquid dip.

WARREN LIVE STOCK COMPANY,

By W. W. Glasson, Mgr.

Cooper's Fluid is a highly concentrated and efficient liquid—immediately mixable with water.

Freight reduced to a minimum.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

WILLM. COOPER & NEPHEWS, Chicago, Ill.

Utah Distributing Agents, SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO., Salt Lake City, Utah

Montana Branch, C. F. WIGGS, Manager, Billings, Montana

STOCKS CARRIED THROUGHOUT THE WEST

Wool Growing In Australia

"THE IMPORTANCE OF CLASSING"

BY R. W. HARROWELL

IF any doubts exist in the minds of some American sheep breeders as to whether it pays to properly class a wool clip before sending it to market, I can answer the question with a very emphatic YES, IT DOES, MOST ASSUREDLY. I give this assurance as the sum total of opinion throughout Australia and New Zealand. Not only does it pay to class the clip into various sorts, but it pays to keep abreast with the latest ideas on the subject, and the requirements of varying markets.

There may be some who think that by jumbling the fleeces of all sorts with locks, bellies and stained pieces, a price could be secured that would work out to what would be the average between the prices obtained if the various qualities were classed and sold separately. Such is not the case. The faulty stained pieces of wool and the uneven qualities would detract more from the better sorts than the better sorts would add to the faulty and uneven qualities with which they are mixed.

It is the same with every class of produce raised upon the farm. When marketing fat sheep, it pays handsomely to go to the trouble of classing the mob into several even lots. There is nothing that more offends the eye of experts, be they fat stock buyers or wool buyers, than uneven quality. While the eye may at once detect and appreciate the good stuff, it is the lower grades which weigh most heavily in the mind when the question of price comes in.

This is particularly the case in regard to wool, a product in which buying has been reduced to a very fine art. Wool buyers have to estimate to within a very few points the actual commercial value of what they buy and they are far too shrewd to take unnecessary risks.

Next to a reputation for good even quality, a clip cannot have a better

reputation than one for honest and thorough classing. It thus happens that hundreds of clips produced in Australia and New Zealand attract much keener competition on account of reliable classing than they otherwise would. The result of this competition is a higher range of prices.

Woolgrowers who are inclined to believe that the holus bolus way of packing wool pans out as well as careful classing must bear in mind that the classing has to be done eventually before the manufacturer can handle the raw material. The making of certain fabrics requires wools of certain

clip thoroughly and sensibly classed so that he can buy just the qualities that he is after, and will not have to make any allowance for the cost and loss that results from having to sort out and dispose of the qualities which do not comply with his instructions.

Flocks which have been evenly bred and thoroughly classed for many years attain an evenness which is worth a large sum annually to the grower. The best wool forms his biggest lot, and it is therefore, obviously to his advantage to place it before the buyers in such a manner that the great sine qua non evenness is the dominant impression made upon the buyers' minds. What would be the use of all the years of careful breeding and culling in the flock if the wool each year is sent up a hopeless jumble of backs, locks, bellies, stained pieces, sound wool, tender wool, good yielding wool, heavy conditioned wool, etc. How is it possible for a buyer to arrive at a fair estimate of the quantity of wool of the quality he requires, be it high grade or low grade that exists in the clip before him? In fixing his price you may be sure he will not take risks, and more often than not he strikes a value far lower than would be the average had the various classes been sold separately.

Furthermore he makes a very considerable allowance for the cost of sorting which must eventually be done.

There are many features of wool-growing which enter into this subject of classing. For instance there are some sheepmen who, on account of local conditions or situations find it better to fatten sheep than to breed them and vica versa. Those who breed can attain a wonderful degree of evenness in their sheep which shows up to great advantage after shearing when the wool is properly classed. Those who only fatten, however, have to purchase outside sheep, chiefly wethers, keep

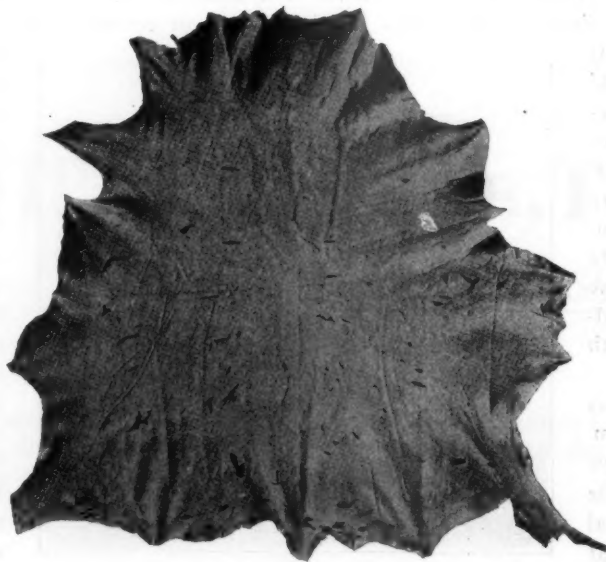


CHAMPION SHROPSHIRE EWE, LEWISTON, IDAHO
OWNED BY KNOLLIN & FINCH.

spinning qualities, of certain lengths of staple, and of certain degrees of soundness. These various sorts have to be made up before the manufacturers can get to work, and if the growers do not do the classing, the trade has to do it, and the shrewd buyers who procure the raw material are well aware of this fact and fix their prices accordingly.

It may be taken for granted at the outset that no man knows his business better than the wool buyer, and a grower should abandon at once the idea that he can even score a point off him. He can, however, get the maximum out of him by presenting his

SHEEP SHEARERS PLEASE NOTICE!



THIS IS A PHOTO OF A TANNED SHEEPSKIN SHOWING THE SHEAR-CUT SCARS THAT HAVE ACCUMULATED FROM YEAR TO YEAR. BY A LITTLE CARE SUCH CUTS CAN BE AVOIDED. IT IS WORTH WHILE.

them a year or two, get perhaps one or two clips off them and fatten and sell them. Naturally people who work on these lines exercise all the care they can in purchasing their annual drafts of sheep. They take care to buy from large flocks which have a good reputation for evenness. They chose the large flocks because they can satisfy their requirements with big lines of sheep bred on even lines so that they can expect more evenness in their wool clips than if they bought all over the place from all types of flocks. The great requirement, evenness, is ever before the sound woolgrower, and therefore it is not surprising that he looks to see that hall mark on his clip when it appears before the buyers.

There is no questioning the fact that judicious classing enables the grower to realize the best market prices to the last farthing. There are certain things pertaining to wool over which the grower has more or less limited control. Length of staple, soundness, condition, etc., are largely the result of seasoned effects, and while the buyers knock off certain value for these defects, the grower can feel that they are matters over which he has had no control, and is, therefore, not to blame. But when the buyers come to knock off so much per pound for bad classing, the grower is to blame, and must, therefore, not complain if his wool check is not what he expected.

It is, therefore, unquestionably important and advantageous to the grower to class his wool on right lines. There is such a thing as "over classing" and this should be avoided at all costs. In my next letter I will advance further argument in proof that classing is beneficial to the grower.

SILAGE PROVES ECONOMICAL.

F. H. King, the animal husbandry investigator of the Indiana Experiment Station has just concluded a test with a band of 225 lambs of Wood Live Stock Company's breeding that demonstrated among other things the efficiency of corn silage as a cheap

gain producer. These lambs were laid in last October, when weighing 51½ pounds at \$7.15 and were the sixth lot of the Wood lambs used for experimental purposes. They were marketed February 24th, weighing 85 pounds at \$9.60, the feeding period being 90 days. It was the eighth and concluding experiment with western lambs the investigator reaching these conclusions.

That feeding in open sheds is more profitable than in closed barns.

That silage has always produced economical gains.

That clover is the equal if not the superior of alfalfa.

That except for starting purposes oats is not an economical feed.

That an addition of cotton seed meal to a corn ration is profitable.

That the best ration for finishing purposes is composed of corn, cottonseed meal, silage and clover.

In this test clover and alfalfa were tried out. Clover made faster and cheaper gains, the lambs fed on it making 38 cents more profit per head than those getting alfalfa.

By adding silage to corn and clover hay, gains were increased 2 pounds per head in 90 days, cost reduced \$1.21 per cwt. and profit increased 40 cents per head.

A ration of cottonseed meal in the

ratio of one pound to seven of corn with clover hay and silage increased gains slightly, cut down cost 4 cents per cwt. and added 11 cents per head to profit. A heavier ration of cottonseed resulted in faster gains, cheapened gains 20 cents per cwt. and increased profit 17 cents per head.

Oats straw proved as efficient for roughage purposes as clover hay when silage was used. This has been one of the most instructive and conclusive series of lamb feeding tests ever made, and results will be well worth perusal
J. E. P.

KEEP SHEEP FROM THE "DEATH CAMAS"

Keep your sheep from the death camas (Zygadenus), says the United States Department of Agriculture to ranchmen. Cattle and horses should also be kept from this herb, although actual fatalities from the poisoning are almost entirely confined to sheep. Nausea, muscular weakness and coma are some of the principal symptoms of the poisoning. There is no satisfactory medical remedy, but affected live stock, if kept quiet for some time, will often recover.

The death camas (Zygadenus) is most dangerous early in the season, not because the plant is more poison-

RAMBOUILLETS



DELAINES

For the season of 1915 we are offering an extra fine lot of Range Rams, both Rambouillets and Delaine-Merinos.

Special prices car load lots.

**BALDWIN
SHEEP
CO.**

HAY CREEK, ORE.

2500 BREEDING EWES!

FOR SALE—2,500 yearling ewes—Rambouillet, Cotswold cross. This stuff is being well wintered on alfalfa and is in thriving condition. Sell for April delivery.

S. M. DEWEY - Douglas, Wyo.

**Shearing Plant
For Sale!**

14 Stewart Machine Shearing Plant, with grinder, in perfect condition.

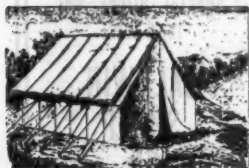
**F. I. LONG & CO.,
Great Falls - Montana**

Ranch For Sale Cheap!

Ranch for sale about 4,400 acres deeded land, fenced and improved, considerable portion available for farming and plenty of water. Carries with it 1,280 acres grazing land leased from the State of Idaho. The property located on Idaho line on the head of Raft River.

Ranch is available for sheep or cattle. Now has about 1,600 cattle mostly she stock. Will sell with or without cattle. An abundance of Range available. Full particulars, prices and terms, on application to

**McCornick & Co., Bankers
Salt Lake City, Utah**

SMITH & ADAMS

MANUFACTURERS

TENTS

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PACK OUTFITS,
HORSE BLANKETS.

Anything made of Canvas
Our new home: 226 Edison Street, Salt Lake City, Utah
Estimates promptly given.

ous at that time, but because it is more likely to be eaten at that time, when other forage is dry. Later, sheep are less likely to eat a large quantity, because of the greater abundance of other food. As a matter of fact, most of the cases of extensive poisoning have occurred before the flowering of the plant, which occurs in the late spring.

It is impossible to make even an approximate estimate of the losses of sheep because of *Zygadenus*, but it is certain that they are very heavy. Investigations have led specialists to believe that many of the losses in Oregon, Utah and California, which were ascribed to other poisonous plants, were really caused by the death camas, and without doubt this plant is one of the sources of the greatest loss to sheep owners in Wyoming and Montana. It is said that in 1909 in one county in Wyoming 20,000 sheep died because of the *Zygadenus*.

Description of the Death Camas.

The death camas may be recognized by noticing its leaves, which are grass-like, long, narrow, and shaped as though they had a keel. They grow from a bulb. The flowers are greenish-yellow or white. The plants are perennial, blossoming in the late spring or early summer and then disappearing.

This poisonous herb occurs abundantly in the mountain regions of the north, and although found very widely throughout the United States, it is only in the western region that it has become of sufficient importance to be noticed. The plant is sometimes called wild onion; other names applied to it are the soap plant, alkali grass, squirrel food, mystery grass and poison sego.

TEXAS PASS BOUNTY LAW.

The Texas legislature recently passed, and the Governor signed, a bill appropriating \$100,000.00 for wild animal bounties. Under this bill the state pays half the bounty and the county the other half. The bounty on wolves and coyotes is fixed at \$2.00 and on cats at \$1.00.

PROFITABLE FEEDING SEASON.

Substantial profits have accrued from handling western sheep and lambs in the cornbelt this winter while cattle have lost \$15.00@25.00 per head, and hogs have not paid their board. Sheep marketed in November and December at \$9.00@9.50 paid out well as feed was cheap and the board bill low, but stuff run during the first six weeks of the current year did not fare as well as feed advanced and prices were lower. Late in February, however, when prices advanced sharply, "velvet" was again available.

Peter Mohr of Champaign County, Illinois, bought lambs October 9th at \$6.50 and sold late in February at \$9.60 with a 40-pound gain.

Frank Moore of Coryden, Iowa, bought 600 lambs, averaging fifty-eight pounds at Kansas City in November at \$6.55 and sold at Chicago in February when averaging seventy-seven pounds at \$9.44.

V. E. and V. G. Beedy of Manteno, Illinois, sold at Chicago late in February five decks of 73@80-pound lambs at \$9.50 that cost \$6.60@6.75 in October, when weighing 43@51 pounds.

This list could be lengthened indefinitely. It means that the cornbelt is enthusiastic over mutton finishing and that the timorous ones who were reluctant to get in last fall are nursing red-eyed regret. Sheep did not suffer from foot and mouth disease and feeders were able to cash at the market while cattle and hog operators are still awaiting the reluctant pleasure of state legislatures for reimbursement of losses.—J. E. P.

PROSPERITY FOR THE RAG MAN

Dignity has been lent to the calling of the rag man by the advance in wool substitutes. Every scrap that falls from the cutting board of the tailor has enhanced in value enormously. Trimmings are worth 10 cents per pound or more, whereas 4 cents was the common price a year ago.

Please get us a subscriber.

AS A. J. KNOLLIN VIEWS IT.

"Western flocks never wintered better," said A. J. Knollin on returning from the wool and mutton raising country. Feed bills were light, although in many sections it has got to be the regular thing to put flocks on feed at a certain time. Wyoming has come through the winter well and the prospect is arousing no little enthusiasm. Although the winter has been favorable, the ground was well covered with snow and fleeces will be clean and of light shrinkage and well grown. There will be no brittle wool this year. Growers are all bullish in their ideas regarding wool values. No great quantity has changed hands. I heard of some selling at 25 cents and 28 cents has been offered for lambs' wool for immediate delivery. For medium fleeces 25 cents is being freely bid, but fine wools are 2@3 cents under coarse wools, which ought to be rectified as Merino product can be utilized for betterment of the fabric under present conditions. The reason more fine wool has not been used in recent years was its cost.

"While there has been no stampede to accept 25 cent bids, a disposition to sell on that basis is developing. Some contend that peace in Europe would cause the bottom to drop out of the market, but this ought not to receive serious consideration. Nevertheless present bids are tempting and real money is hard to resist. The majority of growers are disposed to play the thing out, at least until the clip is bagged. Some of the enthusiastic ones are talking 40 cents, and if the war continues it is hard to say what will happen.

"Idaho has a larger percentage of early lambs than ever before. February lambs were numerous and as the ground is well soaked, conditions for fattening them for the July market are excellent. Some Idaho lambs that were dropped early in February ought to be ready for the butcher the latter part of June.

"Demand for young ewes is encountered everywhere. Flockowners want

them to take the place of old ewes and increase their holdings. Ewes are selling at \$5.00@\$5.50 for delivery after shearing for a good type of cross-bred stock.

"The advance in wool and satisfactory condition of the trade generally will undoubtedly increase demand for good bucks at higher prices. The western grower is learning that there is money in high class bucks of all the breeds. It is also probable that Merino rams will be in good request for breeding with coarse wool ewes. Such a cross makes a superior feeding lamb and the finished article gives more satisfaction to the butcher. Using Merino rams on coarse wool ewes is good judgment.

"My attention was attracted to the fact that the Intermountain country is developing a broad trade with the Pacific Coast. Idaho and Utah are sending large numbers of cattle, hogs and sheep in that direction. Five years ago the Oregon Short Line hauled only 1,200 cars of live stock westward, but last year this traffic had grown to 2,200 cars. Hay is plentiful in Idaho, vast quantities having been carried over. What we need is more diversified farming. Pigs cannot be fattened without grain and selling stock hogs at 4½ cents per pound is not profitable.

"I believe Idaho had more February and March lambs this year than anything else, and if growers send their crop to market at the right time congestion ought to be eliminated. That feeder demand will be healthy admits of no doubt. By the time our western lamb crop is ready cattle will be scarce and cheap pork will be out of the way. Packers will compete for half-fat lambs and a 9@10 cent summer market with feeders at 7@7½ cents is a reasonable prediction. There will be few wethers to market and not many ewes as every old ewe that has a chance to get through the winter to shear a fleece and drop a lamb will be held. Holding ewes is an act of self preservation with sheep men now."

J. E. P.

BRED EWES AND YEARLINGS
FOR SALE

2500 two and three-year-old ewes bred to Hampshire rams to lamb May 1st to 15th.

2600 one-fourth blood yearling ewes These are choice ewes for delivery about April 1st.

NORTHWESTERN LIVESTOCK CO.
SHONKIN, MONTANA

Breeding Ewes
For Sale!

One band medium wooled breeding ewes for sale; due to lamb May first. These are the large, well wooled kind, bred to Hampshire and Cotswold sires.

J. E. MORSE,
Dillon - Montana

YEARLING EWES FOR SALE!

For sale 8000 half-blood Lincoln coming yearling ewes at \$5.50 each, with wool off, April 15th to 25th. The above is an extra choice lot of stuff. Have already been cut 10 to 15 per cent and cannot be beat in the West. Some of our sheep, from such ewes three and four years old, are now turning out 150 per cent of lambs. We believe a half-blood Lincoln ewe is the best mother in the United States. Will have 7000 February lambs to sell July 1st.

If interested, Write, COFFIN BROS.
North Yakima, Washington.
OUR SPECIALTY LINCOLN and ROMNEY BUCKS

RANCHMEN ATTENTION!

DO YOU SEEK A NEW LOCATION?
INVESTIGATE THE HIGHLANDS OF VA. AND W. VA.
IT IS HERE THAT—

1. The highest priced wool and mutton are grown.
2. The Eastern markets are near which are often one cent higher than Chicago.
3. The altitude is from 2000 to 6000 feet and sheep keep healthy.
4. The land is fertile, blue grass is indigenous and the clovers thrive.
5. The forests are being removed and large tracts can be bought or leased cheap.

One OAR LOAD OF REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE RAMS, YEARLINGS AND LAMBS FOR SALE.
Write, H. W. McLAUGHLIN, Raphine, Va.

SHEEP DOGS FOR SALE!

Four months old PUPS, sired by son of KEP, twice winner of Scottish International Sheep Dog trials; out of the late James McLay's famous dog JET, three times winner of the International Dog trials at Chicago and other places. For prices and particulars address

McLAY-BUNTIN SHEEP CO., Laramie, Wyoming

SAVE YOUR LAMBS

Don't use your valuable time breaking in your lambing help, TOTAL PER CENT LAMBING RULES tell everything; will save five to fifteen per cent of your lambs. Printed on card.

Postpaid per copy
50c

Address **THOMAS BOYLAN,**
ROCK RIVER, WYOMING

Pure Bred RAMBOUILLET SHEEP

400 yearling Ewes (not registered). Delivery May 1st, '15
400 yearling Rams for 1915 trade.

W. D. CANDLAND
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"The Maples" Stock Farm

R. S. ROBSON & SON, Props.
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Breeders and Importers of Lincoln Sheep

Correspondence Invited.

Messrs. HICKMAN & SCHUBB, Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent,
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Exporters of Pedigree Livestock of All Descriptions

Illustrated Catalogues, and References
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We live on the spot, and ship direct to our clients, and the commission we charge for buying amounts to less money than the cost of a trip to this side. Horses, cattle and sheep can be bought cheaper through us than by any other method.

We live in the heart of the Romney country and can supply breeding stock of this favorite breed to the best advantage.

IMPORTS OF CHINESE EGGS INTO SAN FRANCISCO

(Commercial Agent G. H. Brown, San Francisco, Cal., February 4.)

The Danish motor ship Tonking arrived from Shanghai February 3 with a cargo of 60 tons of Chinese eggs. The egg shipment is one of the largest ever received at this port, containing 90,000 dozen, or 1,080,000 eggs. The total imports of Chinese eggs into the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, were 95,639 dozen, valued at \$9,672, or only 6,000 dozen more than came in this single shipment.

The Tonking is taking the Panama Canal route instead of going through the Suez Canal, in order to lay in a supply of fuel oil, which is at present very cheap in California.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK IN WYOMING

February is practically gone, and with it should have departed the winter, but the eastern part of central Wyoming still sees a heavy body of snow upon the ground. From Casper east to the Nebraska line and north into the Belle Fourche country the winter has been plenty. This means much snow and considerable cold weather, the latter especially the forepart of the winter. Latterly temperatures have been moderate to mild.

Last summer was extremely dry in this section, with resulting short feed. Sheep did not go into the winter very fat, and heavy snows have not increased the tallow on their backs. In some small sections we understand that sheep are in none too good condition, although yet no losses of importance have been sustained. Favorable weather from now on will bring them through the winter with a good fleece which should be in choice condition as to shrinkage. December, which is the breeding month, did not witness heavy snows, so that the lamb crop should be good. Recent snows should insure ample moisture for spring grass, and warm weather will bring it early.

Last fall saw the closing out of several outfits, all marketable stuff like lambs and old ewes going to the block or the feedlot, while the breeding ewes went into established outfits. We have heard of no sheep for sale this winter, and no new men going into the business. The encroachment of dry farmers has contracted the range in this section, with little prospect for relief to the man who would go into the sheep business. The men now in the business are well established with permanent range and land holdings, and they intend to continue in the business.

Present prospects for good prices for both wool and lambs are excellent. We have not heard of any wool contracts being made yet, and growers expect 25 to 30 cents at least for their clips if present conditions of the wool market continue until shearing time. With the maintenance of the English embargo and the continuance of the European war an advancing wool market seems almost assured, with the limited supply in the hands of the dealers growers being able to command prices such as have not obtained in many years. But we must remember that conditions of demand and consumption are such as do not obtain more than once in a century. The financial condition of the sheepmen is now very strong, and none of them are compelled to contract their clip in order to maintain themselves in the business. Present indications are that few contracts will be made before shearing unless extreme prices should be offered.

A recent trip to Colorado feedlots disclosed the fact that many lambs on feed in some sections have already gone forward to market, and the markets this week hold much encouragement for feeders with product still to ship. With a good season for feeders and the best prospects for good crops on their lands the coming season, the demand next fall for feeding lambs at good prices could not possess better indications at this season.

ROSCOE WOOD,
Douglas, Wyoming.

GENERAL HUNGER FOR WOOL.

Packers want wool in the worst way and are bidding clamorously for it, subjecting shorn stock to discounts ranging from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per cwt. Even a thin sheep gets competition if it carries a decent fleece. At every shearing station around Chicago, lynx-eyed agents of wool dealers are camped, hungry for contract. Reports and rumors come from every point on the compass of efforts to buy wool. Michigan clips have been taken at better than 30 cents and that is the common bid at stations around Chicago. The Italian Government has purchased 2,000,000 pounds of Texas wool still on the sheeps' back. The Stanfield clip of lambs' wool now being taken off a band to be sent to Portland, Oregon, market sold at 28 cents, but had the advantage of being ready for immediate delivery.

Americans have been free buyers at London on an advancing market, taking chances on getting their purchases across the Atlantic. They expect to do this through the Textile Alliance, an association of manufacturers that is to assure Great Britain that neither the wool nor its product will be sold to Germany or Austria, but no assurance exists that imports will be heavy. The trade realizes that the war is giving medium and coarse wools a distinct market advantage that would disappear, should the European unpleasantness terminate, but the fact cannot be concealed that the shortage is world wide. But very recently warehouses contained enough wool to keep looms running two years or more, while manufacturers are now on an enforced hand to mouth basis. Practically every fibre going into army goods is lost as soldiers corpses are burned or buried with the clothes on.

One effective argument why wool ought to fetch more money is that every fibre going into army goods is into a fabric has advanced more than wool with the single exception of cotton. Talking on this subject, R. B. Thomson of the National Wool Warehouse said: "Wool substitutes have

advanced as much as 100 per cent and more while wool shows considerably less appreciation. With the exception of silk every character of fibre that can be spun into yarn will masquerade as 'all wool.' Invariably when the genuine article is scarce, substitutes are sought. Due to the large 1914 cotton crop and closure of the German market, the price of that commodity is lower than in several years, although an advance of 26 per cent has been registered during the past three months, but with this exception every other substitute shows a phenomenal increase in price.

"Noils have advanced from 38 to 112 per cent and are selling at 50@53 cents. The increase in wool waste is 25 to 69 per cent and anything of that nature sells readily. Carpet wools have been marked up 39@58 per cent in value and under new conditions carpet makers cannot pay prices bid by clothing people. Shoddy manufacturers have more than they can do at prices 25@55 per cent higher than a year ago and the rag market is booming, the present situation having no parallel, advances being 56 to 83 per cent. On the other hand Territory



A band of 1000 purebred Lincoln and Cotswold Ewes. Bred from the best stock to be found in United States and Canada. Owned by Austin Bros., Salt Lake City, Utah

**Rams
for
Sale**



Last Year

we did not have enough HAMPSHIRE Ram Lambs to fill all our orders. This year we have 500 HAMPSHIRE Ram Lambs dropped in February. All our HAMPSHIREs are purebreds. Better send in your order early.

We also have 1500 Yearling RAMBOUILLET Rams. A few DELAINES and 500 LINCOLN-RAMBOUILLET first-cross Rams.

Cunningham Sheep and Land Co.

Pilot Rock, Oregon



The Kind I Breed

CALIFORNIA RAMBOUILLETS

I offer for sale 2400 one and two year old pure bred Rambouillet rams. These rams are large and smooth with heavy fleeces of long staple white wool. I also have some of the same class of ewes for sale. My prices are reasonable and correspondence solicited.

CHAS. A. KIMBLE

BREEDER AND IMPORTER

HANFORD, CALIFORNIA



One of My Stud Ewes

wools have advanced but 21 to 40 per cent."

Thomson's advice is to hold wool until it has been taken off the sheep's back, his contention being that while opening the Dardanelles would release a lot of grain locked up at Black Sea ports, no wool can possibly come from that source and with a strict embargo on Australian and New Zealand product, the South American clip practically disposed of and the only visible supply for domestic purposes being that about to be sheared in the United States, the grower is in position to dictate prices never before enjoyed.

J. E. P.

AGAIN, TOO MUCH DOG.

In the January Wool Grower I read a statement by Frank L. Hudson of Wyoming on herding sheep without dogs. In my experience of over ten years with sheep I want to endorse Mr. Hudson's statement that "There is another animal which causes as much or more damage to sheep than the coyote and that is the herder's dogs." This is the truth. When the herder does not know how to use his dog properly I believe the dog does as much damage as the coyotes do. The dog is mostly company for the herder anyway.

I have been with sheep since I was 21 years old and am 33 now, and my experience is that not half the herders know how to use dogs. I had a herder working for me two years and he was a good man except that he used too much dog. When I told him not to use the dog so much he quit. I got another herder last fall and he is a good man, never uses the dog unless he has to, and now his sheep are looking better than when the other man had them and they are easier to handle also. I do not believe that this man has used the dog six times this winter and his sheep show it. Other sheepmen around here have younger sheep than I have and they do not look nearly as good as mine just because they let their herders dog them to death.

C. L. VALCARCE, Utah.

THE SHEPHERD'S RUBAIYAT.

Billy Bedahn.

Arise! The breath of dawn has cleared the sky
Of Stars and darkness and the sun nearby
Has kissed the tallest of the Teton Peaks;
Their shadows now across the valley lie.

Dreaming while yet the night had time to run,

I heard a voice repeat my monthly sum,
And that amounts to six months pay or more;

It's quite enough for me to travel on.

Come! Write my check. I must be on my way.

I know not where—but have no time to stay.

Indeed, it's urgent, and I really must
Leave without wasting here another day.

How sweet is city life! I think it's fine!
I'm having such a jolly, bully time.

Why count the cash? That will not make it more
Aye—spend while yet your stake is in its prime.

Ah, Sweetheart mine—fill up the glass again.

Today is ours. Today shall have our claim.
Tomorrow? Why tomorrow I may be
Dead broke and then can buy no more champagne.

This is the life—the pace is swift enough
And yet—And yet—I realize the bluff

I'm running with that measly six month's pay;
It fools no one but me, and that is tough.

Never again! This vow I take today
Never again will I blow in my pay.

I indeed, indeed—reform for evermore
I swore—And I was sober when I swore
And then—and then (the barkeep' knows the rest)

For I invest my checks just as before.

SCHEME TO SAVE LAMBS.

Thomas Boylan of Rock River, Wyoming, has recently published a set of lambing rules by which he claims a larger percentage of lambs can be saved. These rules are in the form of a pamphlet which he sells for fifty cents per copy. We have not seen the publication, but since the price is very low no doubt many wool growers will be interested in securing it.

FEBRUARY SHEEP MARKET.

February witnessed wide swings in live mutton values. This was especially the case with lambs, which comprised the bulk of the crop, sheep being abnormally scarce. Taking the entire crop, scarcity was a marked phase of the trade, although the big deficiency was at Chicago, and was due in a large measure to quarantine. Missouri River markets benefited, Omaha receiving 229,000, the largest February supply on record.

At the close of the month lambs sold 60¢@75¢ above the finish of January, yearlings 50¢@65¢ higher, and sheep \$1@1.35 higher, heavy native ewes showing the most gain. Compared with the close of February, 1914, final quotations averaged about \$1.50 per cwt. higher. The sharp advance gave the market a very lofty appearance relative to hogs and cattle, particularly the former, but considering scarcity, both present and prospective, and the greatly enhanced value of wool and pelts over a year ago, prices looked legitimate, and a feeling existed that a prolonged period of high prices was merely in its inception stage.

Fat lambs sold at an average price of \$8.75 for the month, 35¢ above January and \$1.15 above the average for February, 1914. There have been but three higher monthly averages in trade history, November, 1914, which produced an \$8.80 average, March, 1910, when the average reached \$9.40, and April, 1910, when the average was \$9.10. The month's lamb top at \$9.65 in addition to being the highest on record for February was the highest for any month since May, 1912, when the record price of \$10.60 was scored. At that time nearly everything was shorn, making the average price for that high month \$8.30.

A marked scarcity of matured muttons, especially wethers, was an expected development. This accounted for the greater advance on sheep than on lambs. A general average of \$6.70 was made on fat ewes and wethers, an advance of 90¢ over the January

average and of \$1.05 over February, 1914. It was the highest sheep average for any month since April, 1910, which, with March, 1910, are the only months in trade history producing higher averages. The top on sheep for the month at \$7.70 for a full load and \$7.75 for a part load was highest since April, 1913, but missed a February record, \$7.85 having been reached in February, 1910.

Bulk of the February marketing of

Courtesy, Helpfulness,
Strength

National Copper Bank
SALT LAKE CITY

Inter-Mountain Garage & Automobile Co.

"Home of the Tourist"

179 TO 183 EAST 2nd SOUTH

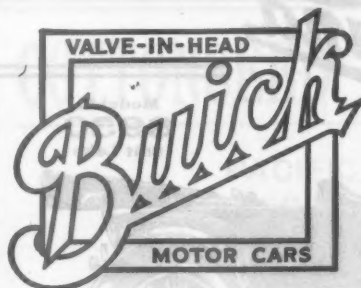
New Carter 1915 MODEL \$1350.00
fully equipped

We have the largest floor space for storage in the Inter-Mountain country. Special rates made for regular customers. All kinds of repairing done and work guaranteed.

PHONE WASATCH 5456

E. R. POYNTER, - Proprietor

When Writing to Advertisers Mention The National Wool Grower



"When Better Automobiles
are Built, BUICK will Build
Them"

1915 Cars now
ready for delivery

Five Models--three Touring, two Roadsters. Prices--\$1000
to \$1800. Power, Speed, Endurance and Economy.

Randall-Dodd Auto Co., Ltd.

Distributors UTAH, IDAHO, WYOMING

Salt Lake City, Utah

Boise, Idaho

fed western lambs sold at \$8.25@9.25, with an extreme closing top of \$9.65. Bulk of natives cashed at \$8@9, with a \$9.40 top, and bulk of Colorados sold at \$8.50@9.35, with a \$9.60 top. A spread of from \$6.75@7.40 took most wethers, while fat ewes sold largely from \$6@7.10 with a car lot ewe top of \$7.35 on Colorados and fed westerns and odd price heavy natives up to \$7.65. Yearling wethers topped at \$8.50, and bulk sold from \$7@8.40 with one good sized band of strong weight, shorn yearlings, at \$6.65@7.10, marketed the latter part of the month.

J. E. P.

SHEEP AFFAIRS AROUND NORTH YAKIMA

It begins to look as if winter was over, for we have had mild weather for the past two weeks. Our winter has been long and cold, but sheep came through in good shape, and will carry nice, clean wool.

Wool growers have fed all winter. As you know, I ordered two cars of cotton seed cake and have had splendid success with it, and I ordered another car yesterday.

I have just made the rounds of the sheep camps, and we have four outfits lambing on cotton seed.

I have for sale 8,000 half-blood Lin-

coln yearling ewes, and we think they are extra good. I am also going to send a car of Romney buck lambs to the sheep sale at Salt Lake City.

Shearing of mutton stuff has started here now (February 22) and the wool looks very good and the sheep are fat.

STANLEY COFFIN,
North Yakima, Wash.

IN MALHEUR COUNTY, OREGON

The outlook for grass on the spring and summer range is excellent in this section. We have had an abundance of moisture and on the lower ranges the ground is now thawed out.

Up to March first there has been no wool contracted in Malheur County. Some sheep have been sold at very good prices.

We had some scab in this county last fall so that the Federal inspector is inspecting everything in this section before it leaves the feed lot or the winter ranges. Very little scab has been found so far and we hope it is about cleaned up.

Our sheepmen are prosperous as a rule and with the prospect for the best price for wool that has ever been paid here they are naturally feeling quite good.

J. D. BILLINGSLEY,
Malheur County, Oregon.

MUCH RAIN IN WEST TEXAS.

Replying to your favor regarding the sheep situation in western Texas, I am pleased to say conditions are very promising. We have had an abundance of rain for the past eight months, and while it has prevented sheep fattening as they should, and has also caused more losses than usual in lambs and old sheep it, nevertheless, promises a fine spring and plenty of feed.

Sheep are higher here than they are on the markets, and sheepmen are much more optimistic than conditions at home and abroad justify. In spite of the money stringency there has been much trading in sheep here all fall and winter, and a great many new men are going into the business. Sheep will be late in fattening this year because of the severe winter and the almost continual rain, but the wool crop will be better than usual, and we see nothing to keep wool here from bringing 10 to 12 cents more than it brought last year.

A great many sheepmen have fed cotton seed cake to their sheep to finish them up for early marketing, but it has been an off year for feeding and they have not done well; there will not be heavy runs from Texas this year, and those that will be shipped will be much lighter than usual.

Yours truly,
J. R. HAMILTON & SONS.

WESTERN SHEEP WINTERING WELL

All reports available from the West indicate that the flocks are wintering well. Montana, Idaho and Wyoming have had a favorable season. In the South green feed has been available practically at all times. Colorado feeders have experienced no climatic adversity, and in the cornbelt good gains have been steadily made. Nothing has marred the sheepmen's prospect this winter, but disease and a feed bill that has been constantly crawling up until he has had ample reason to "walk the floor night."

J. E. P.

Model 50
\$1175
Salt Lake

Model 51
\$950
Salt Lake

Costs You From \$200 to \$300 Less

This car has practically every modern advantage

It is electrically started and lighted! It has long underslug rear springs!
It has high tension magneto ignition! It has 4-inch tires!
These four items, alone, make it the superior of many \$1,000 cars.

BROWNING AUTO & SUPPLY CO., 55 W. 4th So., Salt Lake

1915.
XAS.

March, 1915.

WATERPROOFING CLOTHING.

All wool growers have noticed that sheep shed water very effectively when there is much grease in the wool. And probably this is one of the functions of wool grease. Anyhow the French army found that rain-proof clothing would be highly desirable for their troops in the war zone. Ordinarily it has been a difficult process to water-proof woolen goods without injuring the wearing quality of the clothing. However, after making some experiments, the French Academy of Science has found that if a part of the wool grease is put back into the cloth it will make it waterproof. A process has now been devised by which the wool grease taken from scouring vats is dissolved, and the soldiers' clothing dipped into this, after which it sheds water.

WOOL VALUES IN GERMANY.

We are able this week to present our readers with some most interesting "official" particulars respecting wool values in Germany. Our only regret is that we cannot give these details every week, but with the mail arrangements disorganized all our information has to come a very circuitous way. However, there is an unmistakable evidence that Germany is feeling somewhat acutely, her being debarred from purchasing wool in the various markets of the world, though at the same time we are certain that considerable purchases have been made in South America during the past two months, and undoubtedly this wool will find its way to Germany through neutral countries. We are not so sanguine as some that Germany's supplies are entirely cut off, and when we are informed from Sweden that notwithstanding prohibition Germany has been able to obtain some fairly large supplies of cloth, the value of embargoes in neutral continental markets does not show up in the best light. However, that does not interest us very largely at the moment.

In the particulars furnished below, the reader will see that the German

COTTONSEED CAKE

**Cheapest Sheep Feed Known to Man
COTTONSEED CAKE AND MEAL**

Our Standard Choice Oklahoma Cake contains 41 per cent protein. We guarantee our Superior Quality to contain from 43 to 46 per cent protein. Its feeding value is about four and one-half times greater than corn. The nut size cake is the ideal sheep feed for the range. I am now taking orders for October, November and December shipment.

O. H. BROWN, Soda Springs, Idaho

BARLEY

**The best grain feed for sheep—
better than corn and the price is less**

—WRITE US—

C. A. Smurthwaite Grain & Milling Co.
201 Deely Block - Salt Lake City, Utah

2,000,000 LBS. BARLEY ON HAND
—PHONE, WRITE OR WIRE FOR PRICES—

FARMERS GRAIN & MILLING CO., SALT LAKE CITY

CHEAPEST FEED ON THE MARKET

43 to 45% Protein

Cottonseed meal and cake are the cheapest feeds on the market today for cattle and sheep. Why not warm up your stock and get them in good shape for spring grass. We can furnish you cake from Texas or California. **Write Us for Prices and Booklet**

CHOCTAW SALES COMPANY

833-835 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

National Wool Grower advertisers are reliable.

COTTONSEED CAKE AND MEAL

**PACIFIC COTTON CO.
MIDBERRY COTTON OIL CO.**

CALEXICO, CALIFORNIA

MAKERS OF COTTONSEED CAKE AND MEAL

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SEND FOR OUR BOOKLET ON THE USE OF COTTONSEED

HOTEL UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY

ROOMS WITHOUT BATH

\$1.50 AND \$2.00 PER DAY

WITH BATH \$2.50 AND UP

"The very best of everything at sensible prices"



SALT LAKE CITY

The Wilson EUROPEAN HOTEL

Within two blocks of all
Mormon interests and in
the heart of the city.

B. B. RAMEY Free Auto Bus
150 rooms \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day.
75 rooms with bath \$1.50 to \$2.00
per day.

Mention the National Wool Grower

War Wool Company is offering very tempting values for all raw wool and its allied products, the high prices being no doubt fixed with the idea of getting shipments from continental neutral countries. Furthermore it can be taken for granted that Germany is not altogether without wool, but we understand that the prime move in fixing such high values for the raw material is to attract supplies from outside countries. We give below official particulars of the maximum prices fixed last December 24, these being decided upon by the "Bunderrate S," which is really the imperial

council of the government. They relate to wool and woolsens in the German Empire.

The following are the official values of raw scoured wool, excluding washing charges:

Grades corresponding to	Per lb.
Strictly fine	\$1.00
Fine medium and half blood	.92
High three-eighths	.83
Three-eighths	.78
High quarter blood	.72
Quarter blood	.69
Quarter blood	.66
Low quarter	.63

(We have changed the English descriptions and prices to the United States equivalents. National Wool Warehouse & Storage Co.)

IN CENTRAL IDAHO.

In this section we have no natural winter range any more. Every thing is pulled through on hay and cottonseed cake or grain, so we have no losses to speak of. Sheep are in very good shape for this time of the year, many of our sheep will be lambing in sheds this spring as the owners realize that it is the early lamb that brings the money. Snow is very short in the mountains and unless we have storms later we may be short of feed this summer.

JAMES PORT, Idaho.

HOW THE STATES STAND.

In point of value of the wool produced in 1914 the first ten states come in the following order. Montana first, then Wyoming, New Mexico, Ohio, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, California, Michigan and Texas.

This arrangement is on the basis of the figures given out by the Department of Agriculture, but there is every reason to believe that the Department's figures are wide of the truth in many states. Montana certainly produced less wool than Wyoming and we believe that Oregon, New Mexico and Utah are also over estimated.

Please get us a subscriber.



THE NEWHOUSE HOTEL

will open its doors to the public on March 27th

The Sheepmen are cordially invited to be present.

400 Rooms. Every room with a bath.

F. W. PAGET, Mgr.

The Kenyon Hotel and Maxims Cafe

Invites the Sheepmen and their friends at special rates.

DAVID MATTSON,
Proprietor

CULLEN HOTEL

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

FRED J. LEONARD, Mgr.

Headquarters for Sheepmen

More Sheep bought and sold in the Cullen Hotel than in any hotel in the United States.

Rates \$1.00 and up.

PASTURES.

The Idaho Experiment Station has recently issued Bulletin 80 that deals entirely with the subject of irrigated pastures. This is a highly valuable publication that ought to be in the hands of all who desire to increase the carrying capacity of their land. The tests carried out to determine the carrying capacity of irrigated pastures indicate that a good irrigated pasture will carry two cows or three steers or twelve ewes and their lambs per acre for a period of five months.

The following seed mixture will be found very satisfactory on ordinary loam soils, such as are generally found throughout southern Idaho:

Kentucky Blue Grass.....	8 pounds
Orchard Grass	5 pounds
Smooth Brome Grass	5 pounds
Meadow Fescue	4 pounds
Timothy	4 pounds
White Clover	2 pounds

Total per acre28 pounds

For the low, poorly-drained lands the following mixture is desirable:

Red Top	8 pounds
Timothy	8 pounds
Meadow Fescue	6 pounds
Alsike Clover	4 pounds

Total26 pounds

For high lands that are apt to be dry this mixture is recommended:

Smooth Brome Grass	18 pounds
Orchard Grass	10 pounds

Total28 pounds

HEAVY RAMBOUILLET WETHERS.

We recently sold 2,500 head of 2-year-old Rambouillet wethers that weighed 133 pounds here at the ranch, to go to Vancouver, B. C. These wethers brought us 6 cents per pound weighed up at the ranch. How is that for Rambouillet mutton?

C. H. WILLIAMS,
Deer Lodge, Montana.

Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Poultry Supplies.
BIG CATALOG FREE IF YOU MENTION THIS PAPER
VOGELER SEED CO., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

CITY COAL COMPANY

PHONE: WABATON 420

KLEAN KOLE

J. W. OTTENSTEIN, Mgr.

42 WEST SECOND SOUTH

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Farmers and Stockgrowers Bank
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Capital \$300,000.00

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National City Bank

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - \$300,000

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH**LIVE STOCK GROWERS' ATTENTION!**

The Utah Packing & Provision Co., is in the market all the time for
cattle, sheep and hogs. Call us up by long distance, or wire for prices.

JOHN PINGREE, President Phone 3831 North Salt Lake

This Space reserved for Montpelier Stock Yards, grazing pastures, and other stock yards operated by Leary & Warren Co., lessees, including the Union Stock Yard of Salt Lake City.

When Writing to Advertisers Mention The National Wool Grower

WOOL PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES.—1914

States	Quality	Estimate of U. S. Department of Agriculture			Per cent of Shrinkage	Equivalent Quantity of Scoured Wool	Average Boston Value per Scoured Pound, Oct. 1			Total Value, 1914	States
		Numbers of Pieces	Average Weight per Piece	Wool Product, Raw			Cents				
							1912	1913	1914		
Maine.....	10% fine, 90% medium	149,000	6.1	906,000	42	525,480	51	39	48	\$252,230	Maine.
New Hampshire.....	5% fine, 95% medium	32,000	6.2	201,000	43	114,570	53	40	47	53,848	New Hampshire.
Vermont.....	20% " 80%	88,000	6.5	571,000	48	296,320	54	40	47	139,552	Vermont.
Massachusetts.....	Medium	21,000	6.2	131,000	43	74,670	52	37	45	33,592	Massachusetts.
Rhode Island.....	"	6,000	5.0	36,000	42	17,400	52	37	45	7,830	Rhode Island.
Connecticut.....	"	15,000	5.5	82,000	42	47,560	53	37	45	21,402	Connecticut.
New York.....	30% fine, 70% medium	550,000	6.3	3,464,000	50	1,732,000	52	40	44	762,082	New York.
New Jersey.....	Medium	18,000	5.5	97,000	42	56,260	54	38	44	24,754	New Jersey.
Pennsylvania.....	60% fine, 40% medium	671,000	5.9	3,959,000	52	1,900,320	54	44	46	874,147	Pennsylvania.
Maryland.....	Medium	5,000	5.4	36,000	42	15,800	53	36	44	6,952	Maryland.
West Virginia.....	75% fine, 25% medium	126,000	6.0	755,000	42	437,900	53	36	42	183,918	West Virginia.
Kentucky.....	Medium	668,000	5.1	3,406,000	50	1,703,000	56	46	48	817,440	Kentucky.
Ohio.....	60% fine, 35% medium	775,000	4.7	3,643,000	37	2,295,090	63	38	46	1,055,741	Ohio.
Michigan.....	25% " 75%	2,098,000	6.6	13,844,000	52	6,645,120	54	48	49	3,256,109	Michigan.
Indiana.....	Medium	1,191,000	6.8	8,098,000	50	4,049,000	52	41	44	1,200,562	Indiana.
Illinois.....	10% fine, 90% medium	775,000	6.4	4,961,000	45	2,728,550	52	40	42	857,678	Illinois.
Wisconsin.....	5% " 95%	550,000	7.0	3,853,000	47	2,042,090	51	40	42	935,998	Wisconsin.
Minnesota.....	5% " 95%	568,000	7.1	4,031,000	46	2,176,740	53	38	43	935,998	Minnesota.
Iowa.....	10% " 90%	422,000	7.4	3,124,000	49	1,593,240	50	37	43	686,093	Iowa.
Missouri.....	5% " 95%	709,000	7.5	5,319,000	49	2,712,690	54	40	44	1,193,584	Missouri.
Virginia.....	Medium	10,508,000	6.4	67,680,000	48	35,112,850	.....	.....	.....	\$15,881,388	Virginia.
North Carolina.....	"	430,000	4.6	1,978,000	36	1,265,920	56	49	50	\$632,960	North Carolina.
South Carolina.....	"	141,000	3.9	550,000	40	330,000	48	38	47	155,100	South Carolina.
Georgia.....	"	28,000	3.9	109,000	40	65,400	50	38	47	30,738	Georgia.
Florida.....	"	297,000	2.8	580,000	40	348,000	53	39	47	163,560	Florida.
Alabama.....	"	105,000	3.1	325,000	38	201,500	50	38	46	92,690	Alabama.
Mississippi.....	"	108,000	3.8	411,000	39	250,710	50	38	47	117,834	Mississippi.
Louisiana.....	"	148,000	3.6	533,000	39	325,130	50	38	46	149,560	Louisiana.
Arkansas.....	"	140,000	4.0	560,000	39	341,600	50	38	47	169,552	Arkansas.
Tennessee.....	"	90,000	4.5	406,000	40	243,600	49	36	46	112,056	Tennessee.
Kansas.....	Fine, fine med., and medium.	1,862,000	4.0	7,405,000	38.6	4,543,660	.....	.....	.....	\$2,200,950	Kansas.
Nebraska.....	"	200,000	7.0	1,493,000	64	505,080	57	46	55	\$277,794	Nebraska.
South Dakota.....	"	235,000	7.6	1,789,000	62	679,820	57	46	55	373,901	South Dakota.
North Dakota.....	"	479,000	7.4	3,547,000	61	1,383,330	57	46	55	760,832	North Dakota.
Montana.....	"	224,000	7.5	1,677,000	61	654,030	58	46	57	359,717	Montana.
Wyoming.....	"	3,869,000	7.8	30,177,000	63	11,165,490	58	47	57	6,364,329	Wyoming.
Idaho.....	"	3,560,000	8.0	28,476,000	67	9,397,080	56	44	55	5,168,394	Idaho.
Washington.....	"	1,896,000	7.8	14,792,000	62	5,620,960	57	44	56	3,147,738	Washington.
Oregon.....	"	455,000	8.0	3,638,000	68	1,164,160	56	43	54	628,646	Oregon.
California.....	33% fall, 67% spring	1,970,000	8.0	15,763,000	67	5,201,790	59	49	58	3,017,038	California.
Nevada.....	Fine, fine med., and medium.	1,852,000	6.2	11,486,000	65	4,100,800	56	45	54	2,214,432	Nevada.
Utah.....	"	774,000	7.4	6,592,000	62	1,815,660	62	50	60	1,089,396	Utah.
Colorado.....	"	1,770,000	7.4	13,100,000	62	4,978,000	54	43	55	2,737,900	Colorado.
Arizona.....	"	1,317,000	5.4	7,111,000	61	2,733,291	56	43	55	1,525,310	Arizona.
New Mexico.....	"	850,000	6.5	5,621,000	63	2,042,170	57	48	56	1,143,951	New Mexico.
Texas.....	25% fall, 75% spring	3,233,000	5.9	19,077,000	66	6,486,180	57	44	54	3,503,537	Texas.
Oklahoma.....	Fine, fine med., and medium.	1,490,000	5.8	8,643,000	61	3,143,550	57	44	56	1,742,428	Oklahoma.
Totals.....		24,214,000	7.2	172,107,000	64.4	61,224,170	.....	.....	.....	\$34,135,899	Totals.
Pulled Wool.....		36,584,000	6.8	247,192,000	59.2	100,880,680	55.2	43.6	51.8	\$52,218,237	Pulled Wool.
Total Product, 1914.....		.....	.....	290,192,000	.....	131,840,680	55.2	43.6	50.6	\$65,731,237	Total Product, 1914.

Prepared by National Association Wool Manufacturers.

*Average value grease wool, unscoured.

A BRITISH VIEW OF AMERICAN WOOL SALES TO GERMANY

The British wool correspondent of a Boston wool journal recently had the following to say relative to the shipment of American wool to Germany. He intimates that as long as this country continues to sell wool to Germany, Great Britain is not going to allow Australian wool to enter the United States. The statement follows.

"We can well imagine the feelings of indignation on your side, but it only corresponds with what has obtained here on this side, both in Bradford and in London, during the last fortnight. To be told that a further 7,000 bags of American domestic wools were being shipped from Boston to Germany has gone down with no English speaking subject, and America has made a stick for her own back. On Thursday quite a number of buyers in London docks discussed the situation very critically, half a dozen being strongly in favor of rising at five minutes to four, before the sale began, and passing a resolution calling upon the Board of Trade, in view of what was taking place, to put the embargo on wool again.

"Many described the present attitude of American wool people as 'damnable,' and to see American domestic wools being shipped to Bremen and then depleted stocks refurnished in London and Australia is more than the wool trade of this country expected. The attention of the Board of Trade has been called to it, and we should not be surprised if none of the wool purchased during the last three weeks in Coleman street is allowed to be shipped. We warned the American trade nearly two months ago that their own action was the sole cause of the embargo not being lifted in their favor, and we do not think for a moment that licenses will be granted at all freely in face of present developments."

What do you think of the National Bounty Law? Does it indicate to you that you ought to pay this Association your five dollar dues?

WOOL ON THE OCEAN BOTTOM

The steamboat Tokomaru loaded with New Zealand wool late in December was recently sunk by a German torpedo off Havre, France. The boat had on board 330,000 pounds of crossbred wool destined to London. It is reported that the insurance carried will not cover the loss.

Some woolgrowers don't care what happens just so long as they can pull through themselves.

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We are the only strictly commission house in Kansas City, so in order to get full market price for Wool, Hides, Furs and Pelts, consign your shipment to us. Shipments sold on the OPEN MARKET on their OWN MERITS. Quotations gladly furnished. Correspondence Solicited.

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RECORD PRICES AT SYDNEY WOOL SALES

There was a full attendance of buyers in the Sydney wool salesroom yesterday, one feature of the afternoon being the presence of a Belgian buyer. The afternoon was also notable in that record prices for the season in Sydney were paid for three classes of merino wool from St. Elmo. Usually the leading lines of this particular brand are purchased for America, but yesterday they were secured for Japan, the top lot of fleece selling at 28 cents; bellies, 17.5 cents; and locks, 11 cents.

The Dunedin (New Zealand) wool sales were regarded as the most satisfactory ever held there. The bulk of the offerings consisted of crossbreds, which were eagerly sought at an advance of 1.5 to 3 cents on the previous sale. Half-breeds were a little easier, and merinos about the same as last sale.—Sydney (Australia) Herald, January 21.

SHEARING PLANT FOR SALE.

Please insert in the National Wool Grower an advertisement of a fourteen-man machine shearing plant.

The outlook seems favorable here for record wool prices and we think the grower is going to realize better

prices than ever before. No sales have been made in this section, but inquiries from buyers are very numerous.

The winter has been unusually favorable for sheep and the clip should prove far above the average in staple and quality.

F. I. LONG,
Great Falls, Mont.

WOOL IN WESTERN CANADA.

Speculation as to the probable prices for western Canadian wools is beginning to filter through the lips of the southern Alberta sheepmen, who calculate on war figures for many years to come.

The first blow was struck when a Grassy Lake sheepman predicted 25 cent wool this year. The clip will be one of the best and largest ever harvested here, and naturally, the producers wish to make the most out of it. It is with some regret that they read of the various stirs being made by other wool producing sections, without any mention being made as to the position of Canada in regard to the world's supply. Whether Canada is included in the embargo placed on Colonial wools by the British government or not, is still a question with the wool growers here, though it is being taken for granted that such is the case. The

Boston market last year absorbed practically every pound of wool produced in the Canadian West at an advance in price of something like 4 cents a pound over what had ever before been received. If the embargo is in effect, as seems to be the general impression, the American buyers, who were responsible for a considerable amount of competition last year, will not enter the field for 1915 wool. Buyers are not yet contracting, but some are quoting as high as 20 cents, which is a distinct and sharp advance over last year's prices.

Whatever the outcome, the producers are confident of good prices, though Merino wool, which predominates, is proving a glut on the world's markets. However, with large recent movements of this grade, it is within the pale of possibility that embargo regulations will not work a hardship on this section, and that the growers will realize their hopes.

The winter has been very conducive to the production of a better grade of wool than was harvested last season, and even if the prices do not meet with the expectation of the growers, the great improvement in the grade will net them a handsome advance over the top price received last year.

There is a good demand for breeding ewes throughout southern Alberta, the methods rapidly changing from those of the range to those of the field and feed-lot.

C. M. McLENNON,
Alberta, Canada.

BOUNTY PAID.

We announced in January that the Bingham County Grazing Association of Idaho Falls, Idaho, would pay a bounty of \$3.00 on coyotes, \$4.00 on wild cats and \$25.00 on wolves. Up to the 20th of February this Association paid out \$807.00 in bounties on 222 coyotes, 29 wild cats and one wolf. Hides were still coming in and it is thought that the bounties for this one Association will reach \$1,500.00 for the season.

H. H. BENNETT
WOOL
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
BUYING IN TERRITORIES ON ORDER
A SPECIALTY
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BOSTON, MASS.

WHAT THE WOOL RATE CASE SAVED

Wool growers will recall the suit of the National Wool Growers Association in 1912 for a reduction of the freight rates on wool to eastern markets. The Interstate Commerce Commission handed down its decision reducing the rates early in 1912. The railroads, however, did not get the new rates into effect until sometime in June and July of that year, and consequently some wool had been moved at the old rate before the new one became effective. The National Wool Growers Association then asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to direct the railroads to refund to the shipper on all wool shipped between the date the commission issued its opinion and the date when the railroads put the new rate into effect, the amount of difference between the old rate and the new rate. The Commission held that this was correct, and, therefore, ordered the roads to reimburse the shipper to the extent of the difference between the two rates. Of course this rebate went to the man that shipped the wool, and in many instances it was the wool dealer instead of the wool grower. As an illustration of what this reduction in rates means, we submit below a table showing the amount of money that the commission has ordered the railroads to pay to S. Silberman and Son of Chicago on wool shipped previous to July 15, 1912, the date when the new rates became effective. This firm during that period handled about 125 cars of wool out of the points shown in this table, and their refund from the railroads on this amounted to \$8,586.93. Of course if the wool grower had shipped the wool himself, this refund would have come to him. This shows that the reduction in freight on the wool handled by this one firm by reason of our suit averaged \$70 per car. If the average reduction in the rates on all Wyoming wool was the same as on the wool handled by Silberman and Son, then the freight rate case reduced Wyoming wool rates about

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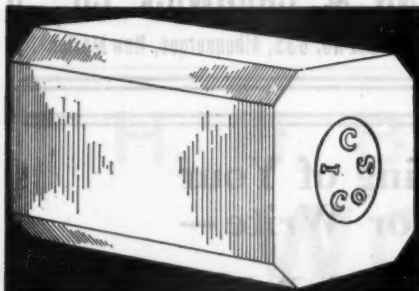
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\$100,000 per annum. When all points in that state are considered the total reduction would be greater than this.

The following table shows the amount of wool shipped, the point at which it was loaded, and the refund that was allowed on each shipment:

Loading point	Weight pounds forwarded,	Refund
Moneta, Wyo.	27,988	\$78.37
Casper, Wyo.	28,276	79.17
Moneta, Wyo.	98,677	278.91
Douglas, Wyo.	84,581	236.83
Glenrock, Wyo.	24,332	68.13
Walton, Wyo.	24,425	69.00
Lander, Wyo.	54,600	152.88
Whitney, Neb.	24,643	68.39
Bellefourche, So. Dak.	50,233	97.95
Laramie, Wyo.	24,540	68.71
Rawlins, Wyo.	41,346	124.04
Martinsdale, Mont.	27,213	74.84
Miles City, Mont.	25,456	70.00
Walton, Wyo.	25,293	70.82
Douglas, Wyo.	24,314	68.08
Waltman, Wyo.	25,131	70.37
Glenrock, Wyo.	25,969	72.71
Billings, Mont.	158,650	444.02
Altus, Wyo.	26,746	53.49
Miles City, Mont.	48,816	134.24
Martinsdale, Mont.	26,288	72.29
Rawlins, Wyo.	51,030	142.88
Casper, Wyo.	73,162	204.84
Bellefourche, So. Dak.	48,942	95.43
Moneta, Wyo.	50,403	141.12
Lusk, Wyo.	48,440	135.63
Shoshoni, Wyo.	78,322	217.83
Douglas, Wyo.	24,176	67.69
Lander, Wyo.	25,440	71.23
Walton, Wyo.	24,235	67.86
Myers, Mont.	155,189	426.76
Casper, Wyo.	238,381	651.26
Walton, Wyo.	24,979	69.93
Glenrock, Wyo.	24,918	69.77
Douglas, Wyo.	24,050	67.34
Hudson, Wyo.	25,609	57.62
Moneta, Wyo.	25,021	70.06
Bellefourche, So. Dak.	25,206	49.15
Casper, Wyo.	103,853	300.85
Lander, Wyo.	150,260	435.75
Moneta, Wyo.	76,785	222.66
Shoshoni, Wyo.	79,711	229.42
Arapahoe, Wyo.	53,661	155.61
Walton, Wyo.	48,000	112.80
Bellefourche, So. Dak.	24,000	49.20
Glendo, Wyo.	24,000	68.40
Miles City, Mont., and Cas- per, Wyo.	72,000	196.45
Bucknum, Wyo.	32,159	86.82
Casper, Wyo.	24,492	66.12
Shoshoni, Wyo.	24,000	64.80
Douglas, and Casper, Wyo.	51,752	139.73
Lander, Wyo.	27,989	75.58
Waltman, Wyo.	32,625	88.09
Myers, Mont.	71,787	198.23
Rawlins, Wyo.	27,052	53.59
Medicine Bow, Wyo.	26,440	71.39
Billings, Mont.	106,395	.....
Riverton, Wyo.	114,490	718.63
Miles City, Mont.	36,056	97.35
	34,843	95.82

Total refund\$8,586.93

Let us all pray for the woolgrower who is too poor to pay a \$1.00 subscription to this paper.

A GOOD BILL.

Be it Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. For the purpose of this Act, the words "person," "firm," "company," or "corporation" shall include wholesalers, retailers, jobbers, and every place where meats have been shipped or imported into the State of Oregon from any point or place outside of the United States of America and are sold or offered for sale.

Sec. 2. Every person, firm, company or corporation who sells, offers for sale, or has in his or their possession for sale, or consigns, ships or presents to any dealer, commission merchant, consumer, or other person or persons, any meat or meats which have been shipped or imported into the State of Oregon from any point or place outside of the United States of America shall, before so doing, cause to be stamped, marked, branded or printed upon the wrapper of such meat or meats or upon a tag attached upon the same, in black-faced letters not less than one-half of an inch in height, the words, "Imported Foreign Meat."

Sec. 3. Every person, firm, company or corporation, selling or offering for sale any meats that have been shipped or imported into the State of Oregon from any point or place outside of the United States of America shall display in a conspicuous place in his or their public salesroom, a sign which shall be not less than one foot in height and six feet in length, bearing the words, "Imported Foreign Meat Sold Here," in black-faced letters not less than six inches in height and one inch in width upon a white background.

Sec. 4. Every person, firm, company or corporation who shall fail to comply with this Act or any of the provisions thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than three months nor more than six months, or by a fine of not less than \$100.00 nor more than \$250.00 or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of court.

NATIONAL FOREST

FIRES IN 1914

Washington.—Fire on the National Forests of the West in 1914 caused a loss to the government of not quite 340,000,000 board feet of merchantable timber, valued at \$307,303, and of reproduction, or young growth of trees, valued at \$192,408, according to statistics just compiled by the Forest Service. There were 6,605 fires, of which only 1,545 burned over an area of ten acres or more. About 77 per cent of all the fires did damage of less than \$100 each. In addition to the losses suffered by the government, timber on state and private lands within the forests, totaling 228,008,000 board feet and valued at \$175,302, was lost. The total area burned over was 690,240 acres, of which 310,583 acres were state and private lands.

Notwithstanding that it was an exceptionally bad year for fires, on account of high temperatures, heavy winds, and prolonged drought, the average loss per fire was \$103, as against \$131 in 1911, when there were only about half as many fires. Eighty-five per cent of the total loss was caused by fires in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington, where more than half the timber in all the National Forests stands. Less than one-tenth of one per cent of this timber was affected. Of the 6,605 fires reported, 3,691, or 55.9 per cent, occurred in these states, and of the 99 fires causing losses of more than \$1,000 each, 81 were in this region.

Lightning was the chief cause, starting 2,032 fires; campers came next with 1,126, followed closely by railroad locomotives with 1,110. Incendiaries lighted 470 and the rest were attributed to brush burning, sawmills, etc., or their origin was unknown.

SHEEP IN EASTERN OREGON.

I will state that I have been actively engaged in the sheep business for a number of years, and have been a close observer of the business in all its de-

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F. J. HAGENBARTH, Pres.
Spencer, Idaho.

COMFORT TYLER, Secretary,
310 E. Chicago St., Coldwater, Mich.

tails, as shown in this part of the country. In my opinion, some of the greatest obstacles that we have to contend with are the range conditions and the predatory animals, the coyote and the wild cat.

The changes in the range conditions within the last few years, owing to the overstocking and the taking up of the government lands by settlers, and the purchase of scrip land by speculators, have made the running of sheep much more expensive than it formerly was. The sheep man now must prepare to feed all of the lambs, and some of the others, during the severe winter months, as well as to pay some rent for some of the range lands taken up, during the summer months; wages are high in proportion to the price that we have been receiving for wool; the wages run from \$45 to \$60 per month. Supplies are high, also.

The lambs here, in the winter months, if allowed to run on what was formerly winter range for sheep, become affected with sore mouths, and do not do well; therefore they must be fed hay for a couple of months at least.

All of the lambing is done here in the months of April and May, and is done on the range, in the open; sometimes the weather is so unfavorable that the losses in lambs are large.

Nearly all the sheep here are of the fine wools, but a few sheepmen are getting the coarse wool kind; I doubt if they prove successful in this country.

We are over one hundred miles from the nearest railroad point, owing to which fact it is impossible to get lambs to the market in selling condition.

There were nearly, if not quite, one-third of the sheep, owned and run in this country, sold and driven out last fall; all of the wethers and about 50 per cent of the lambs, and some ewes for breeding purposes were sold and driven out of the country.

The sheepmen I think must in the future figure on feeding hay in the winter time. Grain is usually out of the question on account of its high price here.

There is not usually grain enough raised in this country to feed sheep on, and the freight to have it shipped in here from the railroad is from 1 1-4 to 1 1-2 cents per pound; that is the freight either from or to the railroad from here.

In this country, as the lambing is all done in the open, 75 per cent is considered good. All sheep are sheared after lambing, and the clips will average about seven pounds each. All wool is sacked and none is baled; it is all hauled to the railroad in freight wagons, to Winnemucca, Nev. None of it is hauled over 150 miles.

Our losses owing to the wild animals are about 10 per cent during the year. The losses owing to poisonous plants is not large, scarcely worth mentioning. The average of the clip is made so low on account of the sheep ranging in sage brush all the time. There are no forests here.

Some winters we have to drive our sheep to the valleys of either Harney Valley, Oregon, or Surprise Valley, Cal., which are about 140 miles from here.

This valley here is called Pueblo Valley, and is about 150 miles long by 12 miles wide.

The wool at shearing time is not graded, but we keep the different kinds separate; that is, we sack the bucks, the black, lambs, wethers and ewe wool separate. We mark the different kinds by marks on the sacks.

The prices of wool have not been as high in proportion to prices of other products as they should have been, but the indications now are that they will be better for the next few years.

THOMAS DUFURRENA,
Harney County, Oregon.

When western woolmen ship their wool to market this year they must remember that President Wilson in demanding that free canal tolls be abolished has prevented the rate from being about \$1.25 per ton less than it now is.

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tails, as shown in this part of the country. In my opinion, some of the greatest obstacles that we have to contend with are the range conditions and the predatory animals, the coyote and the wild cat.

The changes in the range conditions within the last few years, owing to the overstocking and the taking up of the government lands by settlers, and the purchase of scrip land by speculators, have made the running of sheep much more expensive than it formerly was. The sheep man now must prepare to feed all of the lambs, and some of the others, during the severe winter months, as well as to pay some rent for some of the range lands taken up, during the summer months; wages are high in proportion to the price that we have been receiving for wool; the wages run from \$45 to \$60 per month. Supplies are high, also.

The lambs here, in the winter months, if allowed to run on what was formerly winter range for sheep, become affected with sore mouths, and do not do well; therefore they must be fed hay for a couple of months at least.

All of the lambing is done here in the months of April and May, and is done on the range, in the open; sometimes the weather is so unfavorable that the losses in lambs are large.

Nearly all the sheep here are of the fine wools, but a few sheepmen are getting the coarse wool kind; I doubt if they prove successful in this country.

We are over one hundred miles from the nearest railroad point, owing to which fact it is impossible to get lambs to the market in selling condition.

There were nearly, if not quite, one-third of the sheep, owned and run in this country, sold and driven out last fall; all of the wethers and about 50 per cent of the lambs, and some ewes for breeding purposes were sold and driven out of the country.

The sheepmen I think must in the future figure on feeding hay in the winter time. Grain is usually out of the question on account of its high price here.

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